The Irish Times.

AND DAILY ADVERTISER.

VOL. II. No 20. SUBSCRIPTION {STAMPED..... £2 12 0 / UN-STAMPED.... 1 6 0

DUBLIN, SATURDAY, APRIL 14, 1860.

PRICE ONE PENNY.

Public Notices.

GARRISON AMATEUR THEATRICALS.

THEATRE ROYAL, DUBLIN.
Under the especial Patronage of his Excellency the LORD LIEUTENANT.
THURSDAY EVENING, APRIL 19, 1860,
Will be acted the Comedy (compressed into three acts) called
LONDON ASSURANCE.
To be followed by the
MINUET DE LA COUR AND GAVOTTE DE VESTRIS,
By a Lady and Gentleman.
To conclude with the Burlesque of
MASSANIELLO.

Doors open at 7 o'clock, to commence at half-past 7 o'clock.
Private boxes, 3½ guineas, 3 guineas, 2½ guineas, 2 guineas; stalls, 7s. 6d.; dress circle, 6s.; second circle, 4s.; pit, 3s. 6d.; middle gallery, 1s. 6d.; upper gallery, 1s.
Box-office will be opened on Monday, April 16.

THEATRE ROYAL.

Mr. HARRIS has great pleasure in announcing that he has effected an engagement with the
FYNE AND HARRISON ROYAL ENGLISH OPERA COMPANY,
FOR POSITIVELY TWELVE NIGHTS ONLY!!!
This justly celebrated Company, whose performances of English Opera (during the last two seasons at the Royal English Opera House, Covent Garden, under the immediate patronage of her Most Gracious Majesty and H.R.H. the Prince Consort) have called forth the most unqualified praise from the whole of the Metropolitan Press, will appear at the Theatre Royal,
On MONDAY, APRIL 23rd, 1860.
The *répertoire* of the Fyne and Harrison Royal English Opera Company will comprise the following Operas and Operettas, viz:—

Rose of Castille.	Dinorah.	Satanella.	
Lurline.	Crown Diamonds.	Victorine.	
Bohemian Girl.		Daughter of the Regiment.	
Romance.	Fiorella, and	Son and Stranger.	

On Monday (first time in Dublin), Meyerbeer's grand Opera, Dinorah (as commanded by her Majesty); in which Miss Louisa Fyne and Mr. W. Harrison will appear.
Tuesday—Rose of Castille—Miss Louisa Fyne and Mr. W. Harrison.
Wednesday—Bohemian Girl—Mr. A. St. Albyn, Mr. Lyall, Mr. H. Corri, Mr. Grattan Kelly, Miss Thirlwall, and Miss Cruise.
Thursday—Crown Diamonds—Miss Louisa Fyne and Mr. W. Harrison.
Friday—Daughter of the Regiment—Miss Thirlwall, Miss Cruise, Mr. G. Honey, Mr. A. St. Albyn, and Mr. H. Corri.
Saturday—Satanella—Miss Louisa Fyne and Mr. W. Harrison.
Concluding each evening with a favourite afterpiece. The Band and Chorus selected from the Royal English Opera Company.
Conductor—Mr. Alfred Mellon. Leader—Mr. R. J. Levy.
The Box Plan may be seen and places secured at the Theatre daily, from eleven till four.
Private Boxes, £3 3s., £2 12s 6d., £2 2s., £1 11s 6d.; Dress Circle, 4s.; Upper Boxes, 3s.; Pit, 2s.; Lower Gallery, 1s.; Upper ditto, 6d. No half-price. Doors open at half-past Seven, to commence at Eight.
Acting Manager—Mr. Edward Murray. Stage Director—Mr. J. Pearson.
LESSEES FYNE, W. HARRISON, } Managers.

THE QUEEN'S ROYAL THEATRE.
Sixth Appearance of Miss SUSAN FYNE,
The celebrated Vocalist of the Royal Italian Opera, Covent Garden.
On THIS (SATURDAY) EVENING, April 14th, 1860,
Will be performed, with New Scenic Effects, the powerful Drama, entitled
JONATHAN BRADFORD; or, A ROAD-SIDE STORY.

Jonathan Bradford	- - -	Mr. G. W. Blake
Caleb Screwtight	- - -	Mr. W. Elterton
Anne Bradford	- - -	Miss A. Parker
Sally Sighsbont	- - -	Miss M. Davis

After which, Planche's celebrated Burlesque of the
GOOD WOMAN IN THE WOOD.
With New Scenery, Dresses, Properties, &c.

King Bruin	- - -	Mr. W. Elterton
Prince Sylvan	- - -	Miss A. Parker
Dame Goldenheart	- - -	Miss S. Pyne
Aladdin	- - -	Mr. J. Stinton

To conclude with an Entirely New and Original Farce, entitled
B. B.; or, THE "BENICIA BOY."
Received each night with roars of laughter.

Mr Benjamin Bobbin.	- - -	Mr. W. Elterton
Dorothy	- - -	Miss M Davis

Boxes, 2s.; Pit, 1s.; Lower Gal., 6d.; Upper do., 3d. Second Price at Nine o'clock—Boxes, 1s.; Pit, 6d. Lower Private Boxes, £1 1s.; Upper ditto, 15s. Second Price at Nine o'clock—Lower Private Boxes, 10s.; Upper ditto, 6s. 6d.

LONG-ROOM, ROTUNDO.
GRAND FASHIONABLE NIGHT, MONDAY, APRIL 16TH, 1860.
Under the Immediate Patronage of Colonel the Hon. J. R. Littleton, and the Officers of the King's Own (2nd Staffordshire) Light Infantry. The splendid Band of the Regiment will attend, and perform a grand selection of operatic and popular music, under the talented direction of Mr. H. R. Collcott. Hamilton's Magnificent and Colossal Diorama of Italy, the most Extensive Painting ever produced.
Tickets to be had of Mr. BRADELL, 7, Westmoreland-street.
Stalls, 2s. 6d.; Second seats, 2s.; Back seats, 1s.

EASTER HOLIDAYS.
Grand Trip to the Continent and Back in Two Hours. Messrs Hamilton beg to announce that they have made arrangements for a series of Grand Continental Excursions, in which the most liberal accommodation will be provided for all classes. Parties intending to make this excursion will meet at the LONG ROOM, ROTUNDO, Dublin, every day at Two o'clock, and every evening at a Quarter past Eight.
The Excursion will be accompanied by an efficient guide and Interpreter. And in order to render the Journey as agreeable a possible, Music will be performed at intervals during the Trip.

First Class,	.. .. ..	2s 6d
Second Class,	.. .. ..	2s 0d
Third Class,	.. .. ..	1s 0d

Ticket's to be had at Bussell's, 7, Westmoreland-street.

BY PERMISSION OF THE RIGHT HON. THE LORD MAYOR.
HENGLER'S EQESTRIAN PALACE
GREAT BRUNSWICK-STREET,
OPEN EVERY EVENING.
FIRST GRAND CHANGE OF PERFORMANCE,
MONDAY, APRIL 16.
Mid-day performances this week as follows:—This day and Monday, April 16, Wednesday, 18, and Saturday, 21, commencing at half-past Two o'clock.
Open every Evening at Seven, commencing at half-past, concluding at a quarter past Ten o'clock.
Prices of Admission—Stalls (select), 3s.; Boxes, 2s.; Second Class and Promenade, 1s.; Gallery, 6d. Children under twelve years of age, Half-price to all parts except the Gallery. Second price at a Quarter to Nine in the Stalls and Boxes only.
Performance varied nightly. Carriages set down and take up with horses' heads towards Westland-row. Order and decorum rigidly enforced. Smoking strictly prohibited.
Director and Proprietor - Mr. CHARLES HENGLER.

ESTABLISHED BY HAYDEN AND PALMER.
GENERAL MEDICAL PRACTICE.
DR. PALMER,
32, MERRION-SQUARE NORTH,
(Corner of Holles-street.)
Physician and Surgeon twenty-five years' practical experience, Medical Doctor and Licentiate of the Royal College of Surgeons in Ireland, Accoucheur to the Rotunda Lying-in Hospital, late Lecturer on Anatomy, Obstetrics, Dissections, and Demonstrations at the Peter-street School of Medicine.
Hours at Home—9 to 11 Morning, 1 to 4 Mid-day.
(Sundays, from 9 to 11.
Evenings—Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, 7 to 9 o'clock.
Rules—Medical or surgical Advice and Medicine (Compounded by his Assistants), Five Shillings. At Dr. Palmer's Residence; consultation by letter, 10s., Medicine included.

WORK WELL DONE.
SEMPSTRESSES' INSTITUTION,
76, GRAFTON-STREET.
Every description of Needlework, including Ladies' Underclothes, Dressing Gowns; Dresses made and repaired; Gentlemen's Shirts Clergymen's Surplices, Gowns, Hands, Quilting, &c.
Workers may be engaged by the day at Ladies' own houses.

DEAFNESS—Will be forwarded, on receipt of directed envelope, addressed to "The Secretary, Botanic Institute, Liverpool," a Recipe to Cure all Cases of Deafness and Noise in the Head, provided the drum of the ear be not broken.

DUBLIN PROVIDENCE HOME,
37, CHARLEMONT-STREET.
Founder—Right Hon. the Earl of Erne.
Patrons—Earl of Leitrim, Earl of Portarlington, the Lord Bishop of Meath, the Lord Bishop of Kilmore.
Patronesses—The Countess of Eglinton, the Countess of Lanesborough, the Countess of Erne, the Lady Cremorne, the Lady Ashtown, the Lady Catherine Saunderson, the Lady C. Crichton, the Lady Mary King.
Since the year 1818 the House has afforded shelter to 4,000 Young Women of good character, from all parts of Ireland. Without endowment, trusting solely to Christian benevolence, it has been blessed of God to this day. It has taken those 4,000 helpless ones out of want and temptation! It has instructed them carefully and usefully while inmates in the Institution! It has taught them scripturally to look up to the true Saviour! And it has placed them in Protestant families to earn honest bread.
The Committee feel confident that the Christian public only require to be made aware of the above facts to ensure a hearty support to an Institution which God has so graciously blessed in its efforts to do all that humanity can be done to counteract the deadly and insidious appeal that Vice ever makes at the door of Necessity. Poverty and Demoralisation are twin brothers.
Contributions are earnestly solicited, and will be most thankfully received by the Rev. C. M. Fleury, D.D., and Mrs. Queale, Honorary Secretaries; by any member of the Committee, by any Clergyman of the Established Church in Dublin; and by the Matron, at the Institution, 37, Charlemont-street, of whom also Collecting Cards (kindly provided by Lord Erne) may be obtained.
Collector—Mr. Wm. Burrowes, 4, Lennox-place, Portobello.

STEAM FROM GALWAY. THE DIRECT, SHORTEST, and safest route to the UNITED STATES AND CANADA. The Atlantic Royal Mail steam Navigation Company (Limited) will despatch their Steam Ships CIRCASSIAN, PRINCE ALBERT (together with the Leinster, Munster, Ulster, and Connaught—now building), for ST. JOHN'S, NEWFOUNDLAND, and NEW YORK, carrying her Majesty's Mails, and taking Passengers and Cargo at Through rates, as under:—
FOR NEW YORK, calling at ST. JOHN'S (N.F.)—CIRCASSIAN, 28th APRIL, Captain Nicholas Frowse; PRINCE ALBERT, 26th MAY, Captain Campbell.
FROM NEW YORK, calling at ST. JOHN'S, N.F.—PRINCE ALBERT, 26th APRIL, Captain Nicholas Frowse; CIRCASSIAN, 24th MAY, Captain Cannon, R.
THROUGH FARES.
Passengers booked for ST. JOHN'S and NEW YORK as follows:—First Class, £15 10s., and £18 18s., according to accommodation; Steerage, £7; Children under twelve years of age, half price; Infants, 10s. (including Steward's Fee and Provisions, but without Wines or Liquors, which can be obtained on board).
*** Deposit to secure Berths—First Class, £5; Steerage, £3. Return Tickets—First Class, 30 Guineas, transferable and available for three months. Freights from Dublin to New York—Heavy Goods, 40s. per ton, and Five per Cent. Measurement Goods, 50s. per ton, and Five per Cent. Dogs charged at £3 each.
For Freight or further particulars, apply to
BAKE, ADAM, and CO., 8, Philpot-lane, London; or THOMAS FAYLE and CO., 9, Eden-quay, Dublin.

KANTURK—TIERNEY ARMS HOTEL.—Visitors to Kantark will find the Tierney Arms replete with cleanliness and comfort at moderate charges. An exceedingly cheerful Room for the exclusive use of Commercial Gentlemen, who will have all the advantages of a first-class Posting Establishment.
This elegant situation of the House, with its fine garden, renders it a most desirable Hotel, and the subscriber shall leave nothing undone to promote the comfort of his patrons.
F. J. JOHNSON, Proprietor.
The Hotel Car waits the Trains.

Public Notices.

COLONIAL CHURCH AND SCHOOL SOCIETY.
PATRON—THE QUEEN.
THE ANNUAL MEETING of the above Society will be held (God willing) in the ROTUNDO, on WEDNESDAY Evening, the 18th instant, when the chair will be taken at Seven o'clock.
The Meeting will be addressed by the Rev. Thomas Nolan, B.D., Incumbent of Regent's-square Church, St. Pancras, the Rev. J. B. Owen, M.A., Incumbent of St. Jude's, Chelsea, the Rev. Thomas Drew, D.D., the Rev. Richard Chester, M.A., Prebendary of Cloyne, and by other friends.
Tickets of admission may be had at the office of the society, 17, Upper Sackville-street, on Friday, the 13th instant, and on the Saturday, Monday, and Tuesday following, from 10 to 4 o'clock.

IRISH AUXILIARY TO THE COLONIAL CHURCH AND SCHOOL SOCIETY.
A SERMON, for the objects of the above Society, will be preached (God willing) in HAROLD'S-CROSS CHURCH, on SUNDAY EVENING (TO-MORROW), APRIL 15th, by the Rev. J. B. OWEN, M.A., Incumbent of St. Jude's, Chelsea.
After the Sermon a collection will be made in aid of the funds of the Society.

CONTINENTAL SOCIETY.
A SERMON will be Preached, if the Lord permit, on behalf of this Society, in GEORGE'S CHURCH, on SUNDAY Next, 15th APRIL, 1860, at Noon, by the Rev. F. Hewson, Vicar of Carbery.
Contributions from those who cannot attend are earnestly solicited, and will be thankfully received at 17, Upper Sackville-street, Dublin, as the work of Evangelisation on the Continent is, at this moment, in great need of assistance.

HIBERNIAN AUXILIARY to the United British Army Scripture Readers' and Soldiers' Friend Society. Office—9, Upper Sackville-street, Dublin.
The First Annual Meeting of this Society will be held (D.V.) in the Metropolitan Hall, Lower Abbey-street, on Monday, the 23rd of April, 1860. Chair to be taken at 12 o'clock noon, by
GENERAL LORD GOUGH, K.P., G.C.B.
Admission by tickets. To be had at the Office, 9, Upper Sackville-street.
J. SINCLAIR,
C. S. STAMFORD,
E. ARCHDALL, } Honorary Secretaries.

HIBERNIAN BIBLE SOCIETY.
The ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of this Society will (D.V.) be held in the Rotundo, on THURSDAY, the 19th APRIL.
The Chair will be taken at 12 o'clock.
Admission to the Meeting to be by Tickets only, which will be delivered to the members on Friday the 13th, Monday the 16th, and Tuesday the 17th inst., between the hours of 10 and 4 o'clock each day.
Society's House, 10, Upper Sackville-street.

MALTA PROTESTANT COLLEGE.
The ANNUAL MEETING on behalf of the above Institution will be held (D.V.), on TUESDAY EVENING, the 17th Instant, in the SCHOOLROOM, KILDARE-PLACE. The Rev. Thomas Nolan, D.D., Incumbent of Regent-square, London, and the Rev. J. B. Owen, M.A., Incumbent of St. Jude's, Chelsea, will attend as a Deputation. The Rev. George Dalton, A.M., of the Episcopal Chapel, Bargot-street, and others, will take part in the proceedings.

PRAYERS FOR ITALY.—On Sunday next, the prayers of the Congregations in Dublin, and in Ireland generally, are earnestly requested for "the blessing, particular blessing of the Lord Jesus, upon the Italian Evangelisation, and those who shall faithfully work in the same. The nearer we approach the eventful moment, the more we feel the exclusive necessity to propitiate our Jesus in behalf of our blinded country.

MIDLAND GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY
ENNIS FAIR, SATURDAY, 14th APRIL, 1860.
On MONDAY, 16th APRIL, the following Reduced Rates will be charged for the conveyance of Store Cattle from Athenry:—

	Per Waggon.
Athenry to Mullingar	17s. 6d.
" Kilbeggan	13s. 6d.
" Hill of Down	12s. 6d.
" Enfield	10s. 6d.
" Kilcock	10s. 6d.
" Maynooth	10s. 6d.

N.B.—Special Trains will be in readiness at Athenry up to Twelve o'clock Noon, on 16th instant.
W. FORBES, Manager.
Broadstone, Dublin, 11th April, 1860.

GREAT PRIZE DRAWING.
LIMERICK ATHENÆUM AND SCHOOL OF ART.
£1,000, in a Prize of £300, a Prize of £200, a Prize of £100, a Prize of £50, a Prize of £40, Two Prizes of £25, Three Prizes of £20, and Twenty Prizes of £10 each.
For the Improvement of the
LIMERICK ATHENÆUM and SCHOOL of ART.
TRUSTEES:
Alderman WILLIAM FITZGERALD, Mayor.
DANIEL GRIFFIN, Esq., M.D.
TREASURER:
The PROVINCIAL BANK of IRELAND, Limerick.
HONORARY SECRETARY.
WM. LYNAGHT, Esq., J.P., Athenæum, Limerick.
The above Drawing, on the Art Union Principle, is warranted by, and under the exclusive control of, the Trustees, will take place at the ATHENÆUM, LIMERICK, on MONDAY, 4th JUNE, 1860, commencing at Ten o'clock, a.m., in the presence of the Committee, several Magistrates, and open to the Public.
Application for Tickets to be made as soon as possible to Alderman WILLIAM FITZGERALD, Mayor, 116, George-street, Limerick, enclosing £1, and a stamped envelope, with the name and address of the applicant. Tickets to be limited to 2,500, at £1 each.
N.B.—In case the entire number of Tickets be not taken on the day named for the Drawing, the Trustees to be at liberty either to adjourn or proceed with the Drawing as they shall think fit; or to return the money to the Subscribers.
Immediately after the Drawing the Trustees will transmit to the Prizeholders the amounts respectively obtained.
WM. FITZGERALD, Mayor, } Trustees.
DANIEL GRIFFIN, M.D.
WM. LYNAGHT, J.P., Honorary Secretary.

PRIZE DRAWING.
SOCIETY OF SAINT VINCENT DE PAUL.
LIMERICK, 9TH APRIL, 1860.
LIST OF PRIZES.
2112—Master JOHN QUIN, £200, Pomeroy, Co. Tyrone, Care of Terence Quin.
1368—Miss JULIA BOURKE, £50, 64, South Mall, Cork.
1670—Miss M. HEALY, £50, 61, West-street, Drogheda.
518—R. B. TAFFE, £50, 11, Albert-terrace, Granville-Avenue, Rathgar.
1068—EDWARD WALL, £50, Care of Matthew Slaney, Tramore.
1612—MYLES WARDE, £100, Galway.
1069—JOHN H. FANNING, £300, Care of Matthew Slaney, Tramore.
1727—THADDEUS O'MEAGHER, £50, West Lodge Inn, Cashel.
2274—Miss MARY SCANLAN, £100, Charlotte's-quay, Limerick.
9022—JOHN M'NAMARA, £50, 19, Catherine-street, Limerick.
WM. FITZGERALD, Mayor, EDWARD MURPHY, High Sheriff. } Trustees.
DANIEL GRIFFIN, Honorary Secretary.

Houses and Lands.

TO BE SOLD, the Interest in a FARM of 40 Statute Acres, on which there is a residence suitable for a gentleman's family, 4 miles distant from the General Post-office, North-side.—For particulars apply to ALEXANDER M'NEALE, 24, Westmoreland-street.

TO LET, a Good House, Furnished, for three or six months, or longer if required, situate on the Kingstown line of Railway, midway between two stations, and eight minutes' walk from each; a large Garden, Stocked with Fruit and Vegetables; a Cistern for soft Water, and a Pump with excellent Spring Water; a Shower Bath.
Terms moderate and full particulars by addressing "R. S.," Irish Times Office, 4, Lower Abbey-street, Dublin.

TO BE LET, for such Terms as may be agreed on, a Comfortable Cottage and Offices, with either thirty-three or eighty Irish Acres of Land, situate on LOUGHBERG, in one of the best Fishing and Sporting Localities in Ireland, within three miles by water of the Steam Packet Station at Portumna, and four miles of the Market Town of Borrisokane. For all particulars, apply to SAMUEL HOOD, Esq., Coillanalk, Ballinderry, Roscrea.

HATCH-STREET.—To be Let, with or without a small fine, one of the very desirable modern Houses, four storeys high, in this airy and respectable locality. It consists of two Parlours, two Drawingrooms, connected by folding doors; six Bedrooms, Water Closet, Pantry, servants'-room, Kitchen with Range, and all requisite accommodation, Garden at the rear. The Premises are in good order, and suitable for the residence of a private family.—For terms and tickets to view apply to H. MACLEAN, House and Land Agent, 6, Westmoreland-street.

TO BE LET—A BARGAIN.—A Four-Room House, Out-Offices and Stable, with a large Fruit, Flower, and Vegetable Garden; likewise a large enclosed Yard, with a gate and door entrance at the rear of the house. Rent to a Tenant approved of, 18 guineas per annum; situate at Lower Rathfarnham, below Nutgrove Avenue.

Lodgings.

KINGSTOWN.—PARTIAL BOARD AND LODGING.—An English Lady having taken that large and commodious House, No. 1, VICTORIA-TERRACE, is desirous of receiving Gentleman for partial Board and Lodging. The terms will be moderate, and every attention paid to their comfort. The house commands splendid sea views, is within two minutes' walk of the Baths and Railway station, fronting the Harbour, and is thoroughly clean and well aired. For terms apply at No. 1, Victoria-terrace, Kingstown; or at 14, D'Olier-street, Dublin.

Money.

£6,200. SIX THOUSAND TWO HUNDRED Pounds, Trust Money, to be Lent in such sums and at such rate of Interest as may be agreed on. Apply to
ALEXANDER M'NEALE, Solicitor,
24, Westmoreland-street.

Sermons.

IRISH AUXILIARY TO THE COLONIAL CHURCH AND SCHOOL SOCIETY.
PATRON—HER MOST GRACIOUS MAJESTY THE QUEEN.
A SERMON for the objects of the above Society will be preached (D.V.) in THE FREE CHURCH, TO-MORROW (SUNDAY), EVENING, APRIL 15th, 1860, by the Rev. THOMAS NOLAN, B.D., Incumbent of Regent's-square Church, St. Pancras. After the Sermon a collection will be made in aid of the funds of the Society.
Contributions from those who cannot attend will be thankfully received by the Rev. H. M. Fleury, Secretary, at the Office of the Society, 17, Upper Sackville-street.

CHURCH MISSIONARY SOCIETY.
On TO-MORROW (SUNDAY), 15th APRIL, 1860, SERMONS will be Preached (if the Lord will) in the BETHEL CHURCH, Kingstown, by the Rev. ALEXANDER POLLOCK, A.M.; in the MONKSTOWN CHURCH, by the Rev. MAURICE F. DAY, A.M.; and in DRUMCONDRA CHURCH, by the Rev. JOHN B. HEARD, A.B., after which Collections will be made in aid of the Society.
The Society has Missions in West Africa, the Yoruba Country, the Mediterranean, Turkey, East Africa, Western India, North India, South India, Ceylon, China, New Zealand, British Guiana, and North West America.
It occupies 141 Stations; employs 237 Ordained Missionaries, 81 of whom are native and country-born, 37 European Laymen, and 12 Female Teachers, and 2,121 native and country-born teachers of all classes, and numbers 15,560 Communicants.

Sermons.

LONDON MISSIONARY SOCIETY.
SERMONS in aid of this Society will (D.V.) be preached on TO-MORROW (SUNDAY), APRIL 15th, at 12 o'clock, noon—
In YORK-STREET CHAPEL,
By the Rev. WILLIAM HARBUTT,
Missionary from the South Sea Islands.
In the SCOTS' CHURCH, CAPEL-STREET,
By the Rev. ALEXANDER WILLIAMSON,
Missionary from China.
In the SCOTS' CHURCH, GLOUCESTER-STREET,
By the Rev. Dr. KIRKPATRICK.
And in SALEM CHAPEL,
Kilmainham,
At Half-past eleven o'clock,
By the Rev. JOHN HALL.
Also, at Seven in the Evening,
In the SCOTS' CHURCH, ADELAIDE-ROAD,
By the Rev. WILLIAM HARBUTT;
And in YORK-STREET CHAPEL,
By Rev. ALEXANDER WILLIAMSON.

The Annual Meeting of the Hibernian Auxiliary will be held on Monday Evening, 16th instant, in the Metropolitan Hall, Lower Abbey-street, when the deputation from the Parent Society will attend. Chair will be taken at Seven o'clock.
This Society (formed in 1795) is perfectly unsectarian in its constitution. It employs 170 Missionaries, and about 850 Native Agents, under their care there are 183 Christian churches, communicating with 90,000 communicants, 735 schools, and 33,625 scholars. Its Missionaries have translated the Scriptures into fourteen different languages. Hundreds of Millions of precious souls are still in heathen darkness—they cry, "come over and help us."
Collections will be made at each Meeting.

SOCIETY FOR PROMOTING CHRISTIANITY AMONG THE JEWS.
Forty-Second Anniversary SERMONS for the objects of the above Society, will be Preached (God willing) on SUNDAYS, the 15th and 22nd of APRIL, 1860, in the following Churches:—
MORNING.
ST. MARY'S CHURCH,
At Twelve o'clock,
By Rev. MAURICE NELIGAN, A.M.,
Assistant Chaplain Mo'ynoux Asylum.
FREE CHURCH,
Great Charles-st., at Twelve o'clock,
By Ven. the ARCHDEACON of EMLY.
MAGDALEN ASYLUM CHAPEL,
Leeson-st., at Twelve o'clock,
By Rev. JAMES COHEN, A.M.,
Vicar of Whitechapel, London.
SANDFORD CHURCH,
Cullenswood, at Eleven o'clock,
By Rev. W. B. CHESTER, A.M.,
Rector of Armagh.
CLONTARF CHURCH,
At Twelve o'clock,
By Rev. W. BRANDON, A.M.,
Prebendary of Crosspatrick and Kilconnon.
RATHFARNHAM CHURCH,
At Twelve o'clock,
By Rev. JOHN W. MURRAY, A.B.,
Curate of Armagh.
EVENING.
ST. PATRICK'S CATHEDRAL,
At Three o'clock,
By Rev. JAMES COHEN, A.M.
TRINITY CHURCH,
Lower Gardiner-street, at 7 o'clock,
By Ven. the ARCHDEACON of EMLY.
ST. MATTHIAS'S CHURCH,
Adelaide-road, at Seven o'clock,
By Rev. JAMES COHEN, A.M.
ST. JUDE'S CHURCH,
Golden-bridge, at Seven o'clock,
By Rev. JOHN W. MURRAY, A.B.
On SUNDAY, the 22nd APRIL, 1860,
ST. JOHN'S CHURCH,
Sandymount, at Eleven o'clock,
By Rev. WM. PRIOR MOORE, A.M.
Of the College, Cavan.
CHRIST CHURCH CATHEDRAL
At a Quarter-past Eleven o'clock,
By REV. HAMILTON VERSCHOYLE, A.M.,
Chancellor of the Cathedral.
CASTLEKNOCK CHURCH,
At Half-past Eleven o'clock,
By REV. RICHARD CHESTER, A.M.,
Rector of Ballyclough, Co. Cork.
COOLOCK CHURCH,
At Half-past Eleven o'clock,
By REV. MARCUS RAINSFORD, A.B.,
Vicar of Dundalk.
BETHESDA CHAPEL,
By Rev. [illegible], A.M.,
Incumbent of St. Mary's, Spring-grove, Middlesex.
NORTH STRAND EPISCOPAL CHAPEL,
At Twelve o'clock,
By Rev. EDWARD MAGUIRE, A.M.,
Incumbent of Ballymena, Diocese of Connor.
THE BETHEL, KINGSTOWN,
At Twelve o'clock,
By Rev. MAURICE NELIGAN, A.M.,
Assistant Chaplain Mo'ynoux Asylum.
LUCAN CHURCH,
At Half-past Eleven o'clock,
By Rev. JOHN N. THOMPSON, A.B.,
Curate of Carrickfergus.

The Annual Meeting will be held in the ROTUNDO, on TUESDAY, the 17th APRIL, 1860. The chair will be taken at 12 o'clock, by the Hon. and Very Rev. the Dean of St. Patrick's. Admission to the room by Tickets only, which may be obtained at the Society's Office, No. 17, Upper Sackville-street, on and after Friday, the 13th of April. The following gentlemen have promised to address the meeting:—Rev. James Cohen, Rev. John Nash Griffin, the Ven. the Archdeacon Meath, Rev. G. W. Dalton, and other friends. Tickets for the reserved seats will be given to Subscribers and Collectors of Ten Shillings and upwards.
A Meeting will also be held on the Evening of same day (Tuesday, 17th April), in the Rotundo, at Seven o'clock, when several influential friends of the society are expected to take part in the proceedings. Admission without ticket.
There will also be a Meeting in Rathmines Township Schoolroom, on Thursday Evening, the 19th April, at Seven o'clock, when a deputation will attend.

IRISH CHURCH MISSIONS TO ROMAN CATHOLICS.
ANNIVERSARY SERMONS will be Preached (God willing) on TO-MORROW (SUNDAY), the 15th, also on SUNDAY NEXT, the 22nd of APRIL, 1860, in the following Churches, in and near Dublin:—
TO-MORROW APRIL 15.
MORNING.
CHRIST CHURCH CATHEDRAL,
At a Quarter past Eleven o'clock,
By Ven. ARCHDEACON of ARDAGH.
ST. THOMAS'S CHURCH,
At Half-past Eleven o'clock,
By the LORD BISHOP of RIPON.
MISSION BUILDING,
27, Townsend-street,
At Half-past Eleven o'clock,
By the Rev. A. R. C. DALLAS.
MISSION ROOM, CORRIG-AVENUE,
Kingstown,
At Nine o'clock,
By the Rev. GEORGE SHEA.
ST. JOHNS' CHURCH,
At Twelve o'clock,
By the Rev. G. O. BROWNRIGG.
ST. NICHOLAS WITHOUT,
At Twelve o'clock,
By the Rev. HYACINTH D'ARCY.
ST. LUKE'S CHURCH,
At Twelve o'clock,
By Rev. HAMILTON TOWNSEND.
STILLORGAN CHURCH,
At Half-past eleven o'clock
By the Rev. HENRY C. EADE.
IRISHTOWN CHURCH,
At Eleven o'clock,
By Rev. ARCHIBALD GAULT.
EVENING,
MISSION BUILDING,
27, Townsend-street.
At Seven o'clock,
By the LORD BISHOP of RIPON.
ST. THOMAS'S CHURCH,
At Seven o'clock,
By the Rev. M. COLLIS.
ST. JOHN'S CHURCH,
At Seven o'clock,
By the Rev. JOHN L. DRAPER.
ST. LUKE'S CHURCH,
At Seven o'clock,
By the Rev. GEORGE SHEA.
STILLORGAN CHURCH,
At Four o'clock,
By the Rev. A. COGHLAN.
SUNDAY NEXT, APRIL 22nd, 1860.
ST. PATRICK'S CATHEDRAL, at Three o'clock, by Rev. JAMES ROGERS.
HAROLD'S-CROSS CHURCH, at Twelve o'clock, by Rev. H. C. EADE.
ST. CATHERINE'S CHURCH, at Twelve o'clock, by Rev. EDWARD ELLIS.

THE ANNUAL MEETINGS
Will be held (God willing) in the ROTUNDO, on Monday, April 16, 1860. Chair to be taken at Twelve o'clock (noon), and Seven o'clock Evening. The Lord Bishop of Ripon, the Rev. J. B. Owen, and Rev. A. R. C. Dallas (Hon. Secretaries), will attend as a Deputation.
Tickets for Admission to the Reserved Seats at the Morning Meeting will be issued to Collectors and Subscribers, at the rate of One Ticket for each Ten Shillings collected or subscribed. Applications for Tickets to be made to the Rev. Edward Ellis, at the Society's Office, 12, D'Olier-street. Tickets for Unreserved Seats may be also obtained at the Office.

TO HOUSE FURNISHERS.
JOHN GOOD, 8, LOFTUS-LANE (Capel-street)
Manufacturer of
Hair Mattresses, Palliasses,
Feather Beds, Bolsters and Pillows,
Hair Mattresses Re-made,

THE PROPRIETORS OF THE COMMERCIAL HALL, GRAFTON-STREET AND WICKLOW-STREET, DUBLIN,
Respectfully notify to the Nobility, Gentry, and General Public of the City of Dublin and the Provinces, that their Establishment will be managed on the approved modern principle of bringing the Manufacturer and Purchaser into immediate commercial relations with each other—that thus the advantages of cheapness and excellence of quality may be concurrently secured to the utmost possible degree.
Every Department of the enlarged List has been placed in the hands of an experienced and competent Chief, and will also come under the special and continual supervision of the members of the Firm, who are practical men.
The Goods have all been selected with scrupulous regard to the reliable character sought to be acquired for the Establishment as one in which the best value will be had for the money, whatever may be the nature of the article bought.
As the House deals extensively in French Silks, Gloves, Ribbons, and other superior Foreign Productions, the recent changes in the Customs' Tariff opportunely enable the Firm to offer many decided advantages in those important articles of manufacture. Not being impeded by any old stock, procured under unfavourable conditions, they, in particular, have profited by the modifications of the duties.
In engaging Assistants particular attention has been paid not only to their knowledge of the respective Departments, but also to their attentive habits and obliging manners.
The Warehouse, having been specially constructed to afford Ladies and Gentlemen the greatest possible facilities in making their purchases, has been furnished with the various valuable improvements—principally in lighting and ventilation.

LIST OF DEPARTMENTS.

Silk Department.	Hosiery and Glove Department.
Fancy Dress Department.	Shirt and Handkerchief Department.
Staff Department.	Haberdashery Department.
Print Department.	Fancy Cabinet Department.
Shawl Department.	Linen Department.
Mantle Department.	Blanket and Flannel Department.
Millinery and Bonnet Department.	Calico and Muslin Department.
Ladies' Outfitting Department.	Boot and Shoe Department.
Lace Department.	Trimming Department.
Sewed Muslin Department.	Woollen Department.
Ribbon Department.	Gentlemen's Ready-made Department.
Flower and Feather Department.	Gentlemen's Order Department

The Bespoke or Order Portion of the Tailoring Department will be conducted under the careful superintendence of experienced and talented Foremen.
SWITZER, FERGUSON, and CO., Proprietors.

HIBERNIAN HOUSE—TAILORING AND READY-MADE CLOTHING DEPARTMENT.
M'BIRNEY, COLLIS, and CO. invite the attention of their Customers and the Public to the above-mentioned Department, which they have recently opened in connection with their Extensive, *Wholesale Clothing Manufactory*, Christ Church-place, and their large and well-known Woollen Department.
In the READY-MADE DEPARTMENT, the Stock consists of

Frock Coats,	Sac Over Coats,
Dress Coats,	Wrapper Over Coats,
Walking Coats,	Albert Over Coats,
Morning Coats,	Balmoral Capes,
Shooting Coats,	Talma Capes,
Lounge Coats.	Raglan Capes.

Intended for the Spring and Summer Wear.
Trousers, Vests, Gentlemen's Dressing Gowns, Liveries, &c., made in all the leading styles, and most fashionable materials.
The JUVENILE DEPARTMENT is replete with every New Style of Garment adapted for Dress and School Wear; among others are:—

The Royal Osborne Tunic.	The Balmoral Cape.
The Brighton Jacket.	The Oxford Cape.
The American Jacket.	The Raglan Cape.
The Polka Jacket.	The Talma Cape.
The Hussar Jacket.	The Prince Arthur Cape.
The Caledonian Tunic.	Sac Over Coat.
	Wrapper Over Coat.

Trousers and Vests, attached and separate, in great variety.
Particular attention is giv en to the production of the most fashionable styles, the best workmanship, and, above all, the durability of the material.
The ORDER DEPARTMENT is under the superintendence of Foremen of long experience and tried ability, and an opportunity afforded purchasers of selecting from one of the largest and best assorted Stock of Woollens in Ireland.
The Spring Stock is now ready for inspection, and affords such advantages as are seldom to be obtained.
M'BIRNEY, COLLIS, AND CO.,
HIBERNIAN HOUSE,
ASTON'S-QUAY, DUBLIN.

NEW CURTAIN AND UPHOLSTERY ESTABLISHMENT
27, GRAFTON-STREET.
JOHN WILLIAM CARROLL,
(Formerly Manager to Messrs. William Fry and Co.,)
Respectfully announces that he has opened the above Warehouse, with a New and well-selected Stock of
CURTAIN MATERIALS,
Comprising all the Leading Novelties recently produced in
BROCATELLES, SATINS, GOBELIN TAPIS, POPELIN,
ARRAS, REPS, JAPANESE CLOTHS, VELVETS, CHALLIS, DAMASKS, CHINTZES,
FRINGES, BORDERINGS, GIMPS, TASSELS, &c.
J. W. C. wishes to direct particular attention to his Stock of
SWISS EMBROIDERED LACE, MUSLIN, AND LENO CURTAINS,
Purchased during the past week, free of duty.
TABLE COVERS IN GREAT VARIETY.
Estimates and Designs furnished free of charge. Pattern Books sent to all parts of the country.
EXPERIENCED WORKMEN SENT TO FIT UP

B. HYAM AND THE SPRING,
1860.

HYAM'S TRUE-FITTING TROUSERS TO ORDER on a Self-Adjusting and Shape-Retaining principle. Price 16s. 6d. Vest to match, 8s. 6d. Fit guaranteed.

HYAM'S ASSORTMENT OF DRESS OF EVERY description, ready for immediate use, is the largest in the United Kingdom.

HYAM'S CELEBRATED 40s., 50s., 55s., AND 60s. entire Suits of a Piece, to order, or ready made, from the Choicest Materials.

HYAM'S CLOTHING FOR CLERICAL GENTLEMEN.—Superfine Black Cloth Paletots from 30s. upwards; Suits, comprising Fine Black Cloth Frock Coat, Black Kerseymere or Silk Vest, with Black Doeskin or Cassimere Trousers, from 60s. upwards.

HYAM'S LIVERY DEPARTMENT IS FULLY stocked with every kind of Livery Top Coats, and Suits for Full-dress or Undress service, together with an extensive assortment in Livery Cloths, &c., for making to order if preferable, at very moderate prices.

83,
DAME-STREET, DUBLIN.

D. DOWNEY, MILITARY & MERCHANT TAILOR,
5, UPPER SACKVILLE-STREET,
(late 11, Dawson-street,)
Begs to call public attention to his superior Dress Suit, at £6 15s consisting of
BLACK DRESS COAT,
Do. TROUSERS, and
MORSCELLE VEST.
Being a practical tradesman, and purchasing his goods on the best terms for cash, he is enabled to undersell by ten per cent. any other respectable establishment in the trade. He furnishes all other articles of his business on the same moderate scale as the above.
5, Upper Sackville-street, 1st February, 1860.

EXPERIENCE TEACHETH.
The above was never more perceptible than in the Improved Style of Coat-Cutting
Adopted by
JOHN COLES,
DAWSON-STREET, Corner of Molesworth-street,
Nine years Foreman in one of the First Houses in Dawson-street, and whose long residence in some of the First Houses in the Trade, both in London and Paris, enabled him to devote much time and attention to the science of
COAT-CUTTING,
by which practical experience the correctness of Fit and graceful development of the Figure, arranged under anatomical principles, fully justifies him in the adage that
"EXPERIENCE TEACHETH."

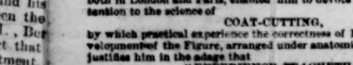
FANCY DRESS DEPARTMENT
SCOTT, BELL, AND CO.,
Respectfully intimate the arrival of their second purchases of this season's novelties in
FANCY DRESSES,
CHENE MOHAIRS, BRIGANZAS, CHECKS, CHALI MOHAIRS,
With a large and beautiful assortment of
5 and 7 FLOUNCED ROBES,
21 yards each, from 14s. 9d. the Dress.
FAMILY LINENS,
SHEETINGS, TABLE CLOTHS, NAPKINS, &c., &c.,
All made especially for our own trade, and warranted.
2, 3, 4, and 5, WELLINGTON-QUAY.

M'NALLY AND CO.,
Watch Manufacturers, Goldsmiths, and Jewellers,
No. 18, COLLEGE-GREEN, DUBLIN,
Respectfully invite attention to their new and magnificent Stock of the best London and Geneva-made Watches, in Gold and Silver Cases; fine Gold London and Paris Jewellery, Silver and Electro Plate, which will be found replete with every novelty of the present season.
Being Manufacturers, and purchasing for Cash in the London and Continental Markets, they will offer to the Public such advantages, both in Price and Quality, as are not to be obtained generally, and cannot be surpassed by any house in the trade.
An inspection is respectfully solicited.
18, COLLEGE-GREEN.
Diamonds, Pearls, Old Gold and Silver, Watches, &c., taken in exchange, or purchased to any amount for prompt cash.
LONDON, 2, OLD BOND-STREET

FAMILY MOURNING.
SCOTT, BELL, AND CO.,
Beg to call the particular attention of Families requiring the above to their present stock, which comprises every requisite of the very best description and newest styles.
SILKS,
FRENCH CASHMERES,
CHINA AND AUSTRALIAN CRAPES,
ATHENIAN and THIBET CLOTHS,
LUSTRES,
GERMAN CASHMERES AND COBURGS,
CRAPE BONNETS,
CRAPE AND SILK BONNETS,
CAPS,
MANTLES,
SHAWLS,
PARIS GLOVES,
HOSIERY,
RIBBONS, &c.

MOURNING GOODS
Sold at the same reasonable price as our general stock. Orders executed with care, despatch and punctuality.
2, 3, 4, & 5, WELLINGTON-QUAY.
Hours of Business, from 8 a.m. to 7 p.m.

IRISH BOG OAK ORNAMENTS.
Patronised by the Queen:
S. SAMUEL,
Manufacturer of Irish Bog Oak Ornaments, and Working Jeweller,
Bog Oak Carver
To his Excellency the Lord Lieutenant.
Jewellery carefully repaired on the premises.


CARDS FOR THE MILLION.
WEDDING, VISITING, AND BUSINESS.
GENTLEMAN'S Card Plate, Engraved in any style (one line), and 50 best thick or satin Ivory Cards Printed for 2s. Ladies' ditto 2s. 6d., post free; the price including Plate, Engraving Cards, Printing, and Postage to any part of the three Kingdoms.
JOHN C DEVOY,
MANUFACTURING STATIONER,
83, WILLIAM-STREET, DUBLIN.

IMPORTANT TO SMOKERS!
THE SMOKER'S DESIDERATUM; OR, KELLY'S MIXTURE. A Compound of the finest Tobaccoes prepared from an Eastern Receipt. It is mild and delicate in flavour, yields a delightful aroma, and is pronounced by some of the most fastidious to be the beau-ideal of Tobacco, 8s. per lb.
In one pound, half-pound, and quarter-pound Canisters.
N.B.—A Smoking and News Room attached to the Establishment.
J. J. KELLY, 3, LOWER BAGGOT-STREET,
Importer of Foreign Cigars.

The Cure of the Toothache!!—the wonderful cure!!!
Instantaneous as lightning!!—and nothing more sure;
No sooner you try it, and put it upon
Your poor aching tooth, than your Toothache is gone!!!

I tell you no story, 'tis very well known,
Wherever you go, both in country and town;
Many thousands who've tried it, and found it to be
The best of all cures, recommend it to thee.

Buy a bottle at once, if you wish for relief;
Its magic effect quite exceeds your belief!!
Don't wait for the Toothache, but buy it this day,
Twill act like a charm, and keep Toothache away!!

In bottles, Six Pence or One Shilling's the cost,
Or Ten Pence and Sixteen Pence sent by the post.
J. ERSON, prepare it—the invention is mine—
At Henry-street, Dublin, number Thirty and Nine.—Advt.

SILVER MEDALS MOUNTED,
By WILLIAM BRODRICK,
WATCHMAKER AND SILVERSMITH,
16, ESSEX-QUAY, DUBLIN, A.D. 1818,
For the Officers, Non-commissioned Officers, and Privates of her Majesty's Regiments.
Every description of Silver Mounting, for Crimean, Turkish, and other Medals, same as supplied by him to the 5th Royal Irish Lancers and other Regiments.
Swivels, Clasps, Bars, Buckles, Rings, and Ribbons supplied on the shortest notice.
N.B.—Names engraved on Medals, and repairs neatly executed.
A great quantity of Turkish and Crimean Ribbons always on hand.
Please observe—16, ESSEX-QUAY, DUBLIN.
WILLIAM BRODRICK, Proprietor.

TURNERS, CARPENTERS, CABINETMAKERS, ESGIVEERS, and MACHINISTS, will find the Prices of KENNAN'S WARRANTED TOOLS to be much lower than are commonly asked for inferior goods.
Emigrants' Mechanical Outfits carefully selected.
THOMAS KENNAN and SONS,
Artists' and Mechanics' Warehouse,
Lathe and Tool Manufactory,
18, and 19, FISHAMBLE-STREET.

TO HOUSEKEEPERS.—FLOUR, best whites, for Pastry and Puddings, 2s. 6d. per stone.
Do., superfine, for making Bread, ... 2s. to 2s. 4d.
WHEATMEAL, made from best white Wheat, 1s. 6d. to 2s.
Delivered to any part of the city, if in quantities of two stone and upwards.
Orders by letter carefully attended to.
Custom-House Steam Mills, WM. POWER,
No. 4, Amiens-street, December, 1859. Proprietor.

ELEGANT TOILET REQUISITES
in the Perfumery and Fancy Departments of
GEORGE OLDHAM AND CO.'S MEDICAL HALL,
107, GRAFTON-STREET.
An extensive assortment of Smelling Bottles, Union, Patent Spherical, Spring, and Plain Stoppered of various colours, in Gold or Silver.
Nisagarettes, of different patterns and colours, and in cases.
Rich Cut Toilet and Perfume Bottles, coloured and plain.
Perfume and Pomade Cases of various designs, and of the best description. Solid-backed Ivory Hair Brushes, Tortoise-shell, Ivory, and India-Rubber Combs.
The Jockey Club, Royal, Cantharidine, and every other Pomade of repute. The most approved British and Foreign Perfumery—Franjipanni, Royal, Jockey Club, Eau Bouquet, &c.
Brushes of all kinds, Sponges and Bags, Soaps, Creams, Sachets, Hair Washes, Perfumed Vinegar, Eau de Cologne, &c., as well as every other Toilet Requisite in use.

HODGES AND SONS' IMPROVED HOT WATER HEATING APPARATUS,
The most efficient mode of Warming Hot-houses, Conservatories, Public Buildings, Churches, Shops, &c.
HODGES and SONS request the attention of parties requiring heating apparatus to their improved method, which, by means of the peculiar construction of the Boiler, is capable of raising a very high temperature at an almost nominal cost for fuel, the ordinary refuse of a dwelling-house being sufficient to keep it in full working power.
HODGES AND SONS,
16, WESTMORELAND-STREET, and
20 and 21, ASTON'S-QUAY.
MANUFACTORY—PRICE'S-LANE, ASTON'S-QUAY.

PERUVIAN GUANO
We beg to advertise that we daily expect the arrival at Dublin of the Loyalty, with a Cargo of Peruvian Guano, which we have purchased from GIBBS, BRIGHT, AND CO., and which, having been transhipped to us from their import vessel in the Mersey, and never landed in Liverpool, we are enabled not only to guarantee free from any adulteration whatsoever, but also, in consequence of the saving of freight and other charges, to offer at a reduced price.
Orders for delivery ex ship (by which purchasers will have a great advantage), addressed to THOMAS H. EVANS, 67, MIDDLE ABBEY-STREET, DUBLIN, or to ourselves here, will have immediate attention.
J. P. AND R. GOODBODY,
1, CHARLEVILLE-SQUARE, TULLAMORE.
3rd Month 27th, 1860.

A LARGE HEAP OF CLAY, PARTLY MANURE, to be removed from Fitzwilliam-place. Proposals will be received by BROOKE and O'TOOLE, Builders, at the New Building, Fitzwilliam-place.

THE PULPIT—PRAYER AND PRAISE.
METROPOLITAN HALL.
SPECIAL SERVICES.
On SUNDAY, 3 o'clock afternoon, Sermon by the Rev. D. HARDING, of Cheshunt College, London. Subject—"A Warning voice."
On MONDAY, 7 o'clock p.m., Prayer and Praise, and the London Missionary Society Meetings, when the Rev. W. HARDITT, from the South Sea Islands, and the Rev. A. WILLIAMSON, from China, will address the assemblage.
On WEDNESDAY, 3 o'clock, p.m., Sermon by the Rev. JOHN HALL. Subject—"Religion and Temper."
Admission Free to the Clergy and people of all religious denominations.
Hymn Books at the door.
"THE SAVIOUR'S PROMISE.
"Where two or three are gathered together in my name, there am I (JESUS) in the midst of them."—Matt. xviii. 20.

DAME-STREET, DUBLIN.
DAMASK AND DIAPER TABLE-CLOTHS, NAPKINS, SLIPS, &c.
S. OLDHAM AND SONS,
12, WESTMORELAND-STREET,
Solicit inspection of a large supply of above goods, just received from their Bleachers, which, with their usual Stock of
LINENS,
SHEETINGS of every Width,
TOWELLINGS, LONGCLOTHS,
CAMBRIC HANDKERCHIEFS, &c., &c.,
They will dispose of at the Lowest Prices.

DO YOU WANT SHIRTS?
WE HAVE BOYS', YOUTHS', AND MEN'S, of every Size and Price;
THE MATERIALS AND HAND SEWING EXCELLENT, with all the New Improvements in Shape (the PATENT and SANS PLY).
West End and Piccadilly COLLARS, BRACES, TIES, &c.
MARY CRAIG, HOSIER,
47, SOUTH GEORGE'S-STREET.

WHY BUY PLATED ARTICLES, when your old ones can be RE-PLATED, REPAIRED, and in every respect made equal to new,
AT ONE-FOURTH OF THE COST, BY
CHARLES WALL,
67, WILLIAM-STREET, DUBLIN,
who Electro-Plates, and Gilds scientifically, on the Premises.
FOR A SHILLING GET A POUND
Canister of WALL'S ELECTRIC PASTE, for CLEANING PLATE, PLATED WARE, &c. Being partly composed of Oxide of Silver, instead of wearing Silver off articles (as most preparations do), it will leave a deposit of Silver every time it is used.

FRENCH MODERATEUR LAMPS,
CHINA HALL,
15, DAWSON-STREET.
THOMAS WEST
Begs to call attention to his present Stock of FRENCH MODERATEUR LAMPS, which comprises the newest designs and lowest prices.
French Colza Oil at the lowest market price of the day.

SEED POTATOES,
Table Potatoes, Horse Carrots, Parsnips, Coals, Salt, 60 sacks of Imported Kemps for present planting; also, Flukes, Kidneys, Bangors, Tolins, Protestants, White Rocks, and Scotch Downs, direct from the growers.
SCOTCH APPLES,—30 cwt. Scotch Apples prolific, and excellent for present planting, in bags of 2 cwt. each, delivered, carriage free, to rail or canal at 3s 8d per cwt.
Gliceria, Crosby, and Seaton Moor Coals, at Ship's Prices.
SHAW'S STORES,
TALBOT-STREET.
OFFICE, 92, TALBOT-STREET.
Sacks for country orders supplied free of hire. Deposit only required.
Potatoes for Pig and Fowl Feeding.

TO ALL WHO WISH FOR IMPROVEMENT IN WRITING, BOOKKEEPING, &c.
Writing is one of the most important branches of man's education. It enables him to obtain supremacy over those who cannot write. He can obtain good situations, and assume his proper sphere in the world. This useful and beautiful art is taught by Mr. and Mrs. STEVENSON to Ladies and Gentlemen. Also Book-keeping, Arithmetic and Short-hand. Cards can be had by applying at
35, GRAFTON-STREET.

PAINLESS TOOTH EXTRACTION,
By Her Majesty's Royal Letters Patent.
CARTWRIGHT AND DAVIS,
Surgical and Mechanical Dentists,
115, GRAFTON-STREET,
Sole Licensees and Pioneers for Dublin of
BLUNDELL'S PATENT APPARATUS
for Painless Tooth and Stump Extraction by Congelation (without Chloroform). Although simple in its action, and used with the greatest facility, Messrs. C. and D. guarantee, with this invaluable Patent, perfect immunity from pain during an operation hitherto so much dreaded.
Loose Teeth, arising from any cause, fastened; and Scurvy in the gums effectually cured. Consultation free.
Stopping Decayed Teeth with Enamel Cement, each £0 5 0
A Single Artificial Tooth, from - - 0 5 0
A Set, with Gold Springs, from - - 5 5 0
CARTWRIGHT AND DAVIS,
115, GRAFTON-STREET (Four Doors from College-green.)

LONDON DINING HOUSE,
44, GREAT BRITAIN-STREET.
At the LONDON DINING ROOMS, 44, GREAT BRITAIN-STREET, where you can get the best value to be had in Dublin. Large Luncheon of Roast Beef or Roast Mutton, with choice of Vegetables, for 7d. Dessert of Apple Pie, Apple Pudding, or Rice Pudding, 2d. extra. Other articles good and moderate-priced in proportion.
Dinners, Lunches, from 2 to 7 o'clock—Roast Beef, Roast Mutton, Ham, and with choice of Vegetables; Dinner, 10d.; Lunch (large), 7d. Pastry or Pudding, 2d. extra.

PHOTOGRAPHY—NOTICE OF REMOVAL TO 32, WESTMORELAND-STREET.
WILLIAM ANDREWS begs to acquaint his Friends and Patrons, that he has removed to more commodious Premises. Having taken the house lately occupied by Mr. C. Hawkins, he hopes by strict attention to business to merit a continuance of those favours so liberally bestowed on him since leaving Professor Glukman's Establishment, and assures his Friends no attention shall be wanting to render his Gallery the most perfect in Dublin. Parties favouring him with a Sitting will not run the risk of receiving bad or unsatisfactory Portraits, as W. A. will guarantee each Portrait taken equal to the specimens he exhibits.

SOAP, CANDLES, COLZA OIL.
PATRICK BYRNE
Begs to call the attention of Heads of Families to the first-class quality of his
CROWN, BROWN, AND WHITE SOAPS,
WAX, SPERM, AND COMPOSITE
IMPROVED MOULD AND DIPT CANDLES,
which he offers on most Advantageous Terms,
A liberal discount to Wholesale Buyers and Large Consumers.
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL WAREHOUSE,
47, LOWER BAGGOT-STREET.
A few Tons of Tallow Greaves for Sale.

COFFEE ROASTED DAILY.—
FINEST PICKED JAMAICA COFFEE,
Rich, piquant flavour—a rare description,
Kept for Connoisseurs only.
FINEST JAMAICA MIXED WITH FINEST COSTA RICA,
possessing great strength and fine flavour,
particularly suited for Economists.
These Coffees being roasted under our immediate superintendence our customers can always rely upon getting Coffee in the highest perfection at our shops,
THE TIMES TEA WAREHOUSE,
36, HENRY-STREET;
AND 19, WEXFORD-STREET.
GEORGE CHARLES BETTS AND CO.,
TEA DEALERS AND COFFEE ROASTERS.

HIRAGE FOR BALLS DINNERS, &c.
We respectfully inform the public that we have completed our arrangements for the present season for the supplying of Balls, Dinners, Suppers, in the newest and most fashionable style.
Subjoined are some of the articles we supply:—
CHINA,
Plates, Soup Cups, Parian Statuary, Comportiers, &c.
GLASS,
Tumblers, Wines, &c, Raised Dishes, Ice do., Bon Bon Stands, Vases, &c.
PLATE,
Knives, Forks and Spoons, Tea Urns, Evening Services, &c.
ORDINARY CUTLERY,
Knives, Forks, Spoons, &c.
LIGHTS,
Lustres, Candelabra, Lamps, Semicircles, Mirrors, &c.
GREGG & SON,
18, UPPER SACKVILLE-STREET.

KITCHEN RANGES.
FLAVEL'S PRIZE KITCHEN RANGE.
HODGES & SONS particularly desire to call attention to this Range, which possesses the greatest advantages, combining all the necessary qualities of a perfect Cooking apparatus. It is made in all sizes, from three to twelve feet.
N.B.—Caution.
H. & S.—In consequence of the many spurious articles sold to the public for the above Range, which was the only one that obtained the Prize Medal, respectfully beg to state that none are genuine unless those purchased from them, or such others as they may appoint. They have the sole agency for Dublin for the last seven years.
HODGES & SONS,
MANUFACTURING IRONMONGERS,
16, WESTMORELAND-STREET;
20 & 21, ASTON'S QUAY.
(Manufactory, Price's-lane, Aston's-quay.)

TO BE SOLD, for £17, cost 25 Guineas, a fashionable small Gold detached Lever Hunting Watch and Gold Albert Chain, with Seal. To be seen at W. Acheson and Co.'s, Goldsmiths, Jewellers, and Watch-makers, 75, Grafton-street, late Bennett's.

THE NEW TARIFF.
Holland Geneva, ... 14s. per gallon.
Cognac Brandy, ... 24s. "
Very Old Liqueure Do., ... 30s. "
Good Sherry, Pale or Golden, ... 24s. per dozen.
Very Good Pale Sherry, ... 26s. "
Old Ports Clarets, Champagne, and all other Wines at equally moderate prices.
ROBERT BLAKE, IMPORTER,
Nos. 12 and 13, GREAT DENMARK-STREET.
Five Dozen of Wine sent carriage free, to any part of the United Kingdom.

PERRY'S PARAFFINE FIRE LIGHTS,
Indispensable in every House where Comfort, Cleanliness, and Economy are desired.
In Penny Packages; also Boxes, price 2d., 6d., and 1s. Sold by Druggists, Grocers, Chandlers, and Oilmen.
City Office—12, EDEN-QUAY, DUBLIN.

TO STRANGERS VISITING DUBLIN.
I respectfully beg to call the attention of the numerous Noblemen, Clergymen, and Gentlemen now in Dublin from all parts of Ireland, to my Establishment,
23 & 24, NORTH EARL-STREET,
supplied with the largest, most useful, modern, and varied Stock (in my line) to be seen in this city, and at such moderate prices as must prove a beneficial advantage to Purchasers. Amongst the most recent arrivals are a variety of the following, made by the first Makers:—
New Pattern London Tea Urns,
Papier Mache and Japanned Trays,
Superior Ivory-handled Dinner and Dessert Knives,
Engraved to give perfect satisfaction;
Electro-Plated and solid Argentine Spoons,
Forks, Ladies Tea and Coffee Pots,
Cruet and Liqueure Stands, Waiters,
Coasters, &c.
Improved French Moderateur Lamps,
English Leather Saddles, Bridles,
Sets of Harness, Martingales, Sizbie Collars, &c.;
Suits of Horse Clothing, Horse Blankets,
Whips, Rollers, and all Stable Appointments,
Fenders and Fire-irons in endless variety,
Patent Metal Pots, Saucepans,
And all Culinary Articles,
Piceless Block-Tin Dish Covers,
Toilet Sets,
Shower, Hip, Reclining, and Sponge Baths, &c.
. The principle of my house is—At all times to Keep the Best Goods, strictly to adhere to One Price, and to sell on the most moderate terms for cash.
WILLIAM WHITESTONE,
23 & 24, NORTH EARL-STREET, DUBLIN.

ILLICIT DISTILLATION. — Constable Birney, of the Cloghan Station, and his party, proceeded on Thursday morning the 12th inst. to the townland of Leabeg, six miles from that station, and after a protracted and diligent search they succeeded in discovering a large quantity of illicit spirits concealed in a well about 10 yards from the house of a man named Spain. This is the second seizure made in that locality by the same constable and party within the last few months.

MONEY MARKET AND COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

(WRITTEN SPECIALLY FOR THE IRISH TIMES.)

Dublin, Friday Evening.

The raising of the Bank rate had a favourable effect, instead of an adverse one, upon the price of Funds, and they accordingly rose this morning in London, and remained so during the day till the close, when they relapsed to the closing quotations of last evening, and were, in fact, slightly under the cash prices at the close on yesterday. This is generally found to be the case, as the Funds fell on Wednesday evening in anticipation of the Bank's movements, and when the cause was realised, not only no further depression occurred, but they recovered the fall, the result of a reaction, or the buying back of previous sales. The pressure for accommodation does not seem to be so active as it was at the Bank; but it is a notable fact, that the Discount Houses are giving as much as 4½ per cent. for money. This shows either that money can be employed by them at much higher rates, or that they despair of receiving, in times of emergency, any assistance from the Bank, and that, therefore, they are anxious to provide as much as possible against contingencies.

The London prices acted upon in this market were the highest of the day, and in consequence prices show a proportionate advance, and at the quotations a good amount of business was done. In the Share Market, however, dealings were very limited, and there was an absence of much animation. There were no transactions in Local or Railway Debentures; Banking Shares were all very firm, and in fair request; Bank Stock was quoted at an advance; Hibernians and Nationals were done at the former quotations; Steam Shares were also steady—for the first time those of the Atlantic Company were done at £9 paid—they were quoted at £5, being a reduction on the previous price, which was with £6 paid; the three classes of City of Dublin Shares were done at the former quotations, and were firm; Dundalk Steams were done at £10, but not strong at this figure.

Railway Shares were not much dealt in; Cork and Passages were steady at 11, the former price; Drogheda were rather offered at 75; there were strong buyers of Belfast Junctions, but no sellers offered under a considerable advance—there seems no reason for this sudden change, except it may be owing to some favourable report in reference to the condition of the Boyne Bridge; Wicklows were offered, and Dundalk and Enniskillens would have been sold; of Great Southern and Western Stock there were buyers at an advance; Irish South Easterns were in fair demand, and Killarney Junctions were steady; no change in Midlands; Waterford and Limericks were on sale; no change in Railway Preference, except a slight reduction in Great Southern £4 per cent. Stock, which is, however, in demand at the lower quotation; in Miscellaneous Shares there were no dealings; in Mining Shares business was confined to dealings in Connorrees and Mining Company of Ireland—both were dealt in, and steady at the former quotations,

BY MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH.

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE—APRIL 13.
OPENING PRICES.

Consols Money,	...	...	94¼ ⅜
Account,	...	...	94¼ ⅜
New Threes,	...	...	92½
NOON PRICES.			
Consols Money,	...	...	94¼ ⅜
Account,	...	...	94¼ ⅜
New Threes,	...	...	92½ ⅝
1 P.M. PRICES.			
Consols Money	...	...	93¾ ⅜
Account	...	...	93¾ ⅜
New Threes	...	...	92½ 93
2-15 P.M. PRICES.			
Consols Money,	...	...	94¼ ⅜
Account,	...	...	94¼ ⅜
New Threes,	...	...	92½ 93
CLOSING PRICES.			
Consols Money	...	...	94¼
Account,	...	...	94¼ ⅜
New Threes,	...	...	92½

NOON SUMMARY.—Exchequer Bills, 12 ⅞ Caledonians, 90¾ ¼; Great Northern, 113¾-14; Great Western, 68¾ Grand Trunks, 34; Lancashire and Yorkshire, 104¾ London and North Western, 99¾ ½; Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincolnshire, 41½ ½; Midland, 117; York, Newcastle, and Berwick, 95 4⅞ 5½; Turkish, New, 61¼. Consols have been very quiet all morning, at 94 five-sixteenths. Indian, 105½ ¾; and Victoria Loan, 104 ¾ 5½. Shares inactive, dealers all waiting the result of the Bank Court. Canadians easy. French firm but idle.

MONETARY AND COMMERCIAL
(*Times City Article.*)

Thursday Evening.

The Stock markets opened this morning with a very unsettled appearance, but the measure of the Bank instead of [illegible] further decline caused [illegible] and prices closed with a greater appearance of steadiness than has been observable for two or three days. Rather less pressure in the Discount market to-day, and at the Bank applications were not equal to those of yesterday. The Joint-Stock Banks have raised their allowance on deposits to 4 per cent. for sums below £500; however, the London and Westminster gave only 3 per cent. The discount houses allow 4 per cent. for money at call, and 4½ with a few days' notice. No withdrawals of gold of any consequence from the Bank today.

(*Daily News' City Article.*)

Thursday Evening.

As usual the alteration at the Bank had been discounted in the stock exchange. In the morning the funds underwent a fresh decline of ¼ per cent, but soon after the rise in the Bank rate had transpired a recovery took place to yesterday's final quotations, at which the market closed with steadiness. Share markets were likewise dull in the morning, and firmer in the afternoon. British Railway stocks were particularly strong, the effect of the rise in the value of money being neutralised by the remarkable increase in traffic. Holders abstain from selling. Notwithstanding the rise in the rate, the condition of the general money market is quite as unsettled as it was before; only the choicest short aper was negociable to-day at 5 per cent, the terms demanded in other instances being 5½ to 6 per cent. and upwards.

FRENCH FUNDS.

PARIS, FRIDAY, 3-25 P.M.—Bourse has been dull, but prices have not varied. Rentes closed at 70.20, or same as yesterday.

DUBLIN STOCK AND SHARE LIST—APRIL 13.

GOVERNMENT FUNDS.			
3 per Cent. Consols	...	...	93¾ ⅜
Ditto for Account, 9th May	...	...	93¾ ⅜
New 3 per Cent. Stock	...	...	93 93¼
BANKS.			
Bank of Ireland, £100 paid,	...	...	240½
Hibernian	...	...	85½
National Bank, £25 paid,	...	...	67
STEAM.			
Atlantic, limited	...	...	8
City of Dublin,	...	...	97
Ditto Halves	...	...	48½
City of Dublin Issue of 1856	...	...	48½
Dundalk Steam Packet Co., limited	...	...	10
MINES.			
Connorree limited			28s 6d
Mining Co. of Ireland,	...	...	13½
RAILWAYS.			
Cork, Blackrock and Passage,	...	...	11
Dublin and Drogheda,	...	...	75
Irish South Eastern (Carlow to Kilkenny)	...	...	6¾ x d
Killarney Junction £12 paid,	...	...	13¾ ¼
PREFERENCE SHARES.			
Cork and Bandon, 5½ per cent. perpetual	...		6¾ ¼
Great Southern and Western, 4 per cent. perpetual			98 97½

On Saturdays business commences at half-past twelve o'clock, and the Stockbrokers' offices are closed at three o'clock.

The next account day for shares will be the 14th April. Names to be furnished on or before the 13th.

PRICES OF IRISH STOCKS.

	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thurs	Frid.	Sat.
3 per Cent. Consols.....	94¼	93¾ ⅜	93¾ ⅜	93¾ ⅜	93¾ ⅜	93¾
Ditto for account.....	94¼	93¾ ⅜	93¾ ⅜		93¾ ⅜	
3 per Cent. Reduced.....						
New 3 per Cent Stock....	93¾	93¾ ⅜	93¾	93¾ ⅜	93¾	93
Ditto for account.....		93¾ ⅜	93¾	93¾		93¾
Bank Stock.....						

PUBLIC AMUSEMENTS.
Diary of Exhibitions, Performances, &c.
SATURDAY, APRIL 14TH.

ZOOLOGICAL GARDENS .. .. .. Open daily.
BOTANIC GARDENS .. Glasnevin; Monday, Wednesday, Friday, and Saturday.
ROYAL IRISH ACADEMY.—Library and Museum open to visitors introduced by members on Wednesdays, Thursdays, and Fridays.
ROYAL DUBLIN SOCIETY.—Library open daily to visitors introduced by members. Natural History Museum; closed for arrangement. School of Art on Fridays; Agricultural Museum, every day, free.
MUSEUM OF IRISH INDUSTRY, STEPHEN'S-GREEN.—Open daily, free.
LONG-ROOM, ROTUNDO.—Hamilton's Continental Diorama. Doors open at Eight o'clock.
ROTUNDO—To-night—Mr. MacCabe's Musical and Mimical Entertainment, entitled "Begone Dull Care." Doors open at half-past Seven.
GREAT BRUNSWICK-STREET—Hengler's Grand Circus Variete. Morning Performance at half-past Two, and Evening at half-past Seven.

QUEEN'S THEATRE.
To-night—"Jonathan Bradford; Or, A Road-side Story;" after which, Planche's celebrated Burlesque of "The Good Woman in the Wood." To conclude with an entirely new and original farce of the "B. B.; or the Benecia Boy."

HIGH TIDE AT DUBLIN BAR—APRIL 14TH.
Morning Tide, 2-22. Evening Tide, 2-57.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.
No communication can receive attention unless accompanied by the name and address of the writer, not necessarily for insertion, but as a guarantee of good faith.
Announcements of births, deaths, and marriages, to ensure publication, must be properly authenticated, and will be inserted gratis.

The publication of the IRISH TIMES commenced on yesterday morning at 4 o'clock a.m., and terminated at half-past 9. The publication of the Second Edition commenced at 12 o'clock noon, and the Third Edition at 4 o'clock p.m.
The circulation of the IRISH TIMES for the week ending Saturday, April 7, amounted to 32,961 copies, making an average of 5,610 copies daily.

GENERAL POST-OFFICE, DUBLIN.
DESPATCH OF FOREIGN MAILS.
Letters and newspapers may be posted at the G. P. O. for the following places:—

Australia, New Zealand, Mauritius, and America (New York and Bahamas) (Q.)	One p.m., April 15.	
West Indies and Pacific (S.), Spain and Portugal (S.), America (New York) (S.)	One p.m., April 16.	
Australia and New Zealand, Mauritius, and India (Bombay) via Marseilles ..	Six p.m., April 17.	
Constantinople ..	Six p.m., April 18.	
America (Portland) (Q.) ..	Ten a.m., April 19.	
India (Calcutta), China, &c., (S.) ..	One p.m., April 19.	
Constantinople ..	Six p.m., April 19.	
America (Boston) (Q.) ..	Ten a.m., April 22.	
West Coast of Africa (L.L.) ..	Six p.m., April 23.	
India (Calcutta), China, &c., via Marseilles ..	Six p.m., April 24.	
Constantinople ..	Six p.m., April 25.	
America (Portland) (Q.) ..	Ten a.m., April 26.	
India (Bobmay) (S.), Spain and Portugal (S.) ..	One p.m., April 26.	
Newfoundland (Q.) ..	Ten a.m., April 26.	
America (New York) (Q.) ..	Ten a.m., April 29.	

N.B.—Book packets for the Canadas are only forwarded by the Canadian packet. Letters, &c., for Madras and Lower Bengal Presidencies, addressed via Southampton, will, in future, be forwarded only by the Calcutta packets of the 4th and 20th of each month.

NO. 24, STEPHEN'S-GREEN, NORTH.
MRS. ROBINSON
Has the honour to announce to the Nobility and Gentry the arrival of her New Spring Goods, and all Paris Novelties of the Season, selected by herself personally in the branches of her trade, viz.:—
All Goods suited for Wedding Trousseaux and Indian Outfits, New Patterns in Stays, Mourning Dresses, Under Clothing, Millinery and Mantles; Straw Bonnets, Hats, Feathers, Flowers, &c., &c. Lace Goods, &c.
All will be opened and ready for Show This Day.

A CARD.
MRS. SIDFORD'S
PARIS MILLINERY WAREROOMS,
17, NASSAU-STREET.
A Case of beautiful Pattern Bonnets has been received, and to which the attention of the Ladies visiting Dublin is respectfully solicited.

KENNY AND OWENS,
AND
THE SIXTEEN SHILLING TROUSERS.
A very short time has sufficed to establish the character of our SCOTCH ANGOLA TROUSERS, at 16s.,
THOROUGHLY SHRUNK.
We can confidently recommend them as a GOOD ARTICLE, WELL CUT and properly made, at a fair price.
KENNY AND OWENS,
MERCHANT TAILORS,
84, DAME-STREET.

READY-MADE CLOTHING.
BROWNE AND PAYNE call the special attention of Gentlemen to the Ready-made Department of their
Extensive Establishment
12 and 13, LOWER SACKVILLE-STREET, which is supplied with every Fashionable Garment suited to the present season. Four spacious Warerooms are specially devoted to the branch, in which will be found Frock and Dress Coats, Albert and Lounging Coats, Heather Shooting, and the Fashionable Double-breasted Melton Walking Coats in every shade and colour. In Trousers, for Dress or Walking purposes, an endless variety presents itself. The Stock of Waistcoats comprises Cloth, Marseilles, Silks, Tweeds for Morning Wear, &c.
BROWNE AND PAYNE beg to state that each Garment has been made and finished under their own practical superintendence, and every new design introduced that has appeared in London or Paris during the last three months.
BROWNE AND PAYNE,
12, and 13, LOWER SACKVILLE-STREET,
and 70, GRAFTON-STREET.

THE CHEAPEST WEEKLY PAPER IN IRELAND.
THE SATURDAY HERALD
Of this day, April 14th,
ONLY THREE-HALFPENCE!
Contains the most Important Intelligence from France, Italy, Austria, America, &c.; Reports of the Annual Meetings of the Church Education Society and the Protestant Orphan Refuge; the Dublin Society's Spring Cattle Show; the Easter Vestries; the Prince of Wales Visit to America; the Great Eastern Steam Ship; the Great Reform Demonstration at Manchester; Meeting of the Drogheda Railway Company; Meetings of the Royal Irish Academy, Royal Horticultural Society, North and South Dublin Unions, &c.; Review of the British Corn Trade; together with all the news of the week carefully arranged and condensed. The SATURDAY HERALD also contains a Special Report of the Commercial and Monetary Transactions of the week, and Leading Articles on various subjects.
SATURDAY HERALD OFFICES,
No. 4, LOWER ABBEY-STREET, &
13, SACKVILLE-PLACE, DUBLIN.

The Irish Times.
DUBLIN, SATURDAY, APRIL 14.

A "TRIAL, Hill *v.* Woods, which took place in London on Wednesday last, enlightens us as to some of the practices of what are called "Trade Protection Societies." Woods, the defendant, carries on a society of this description in Ironmonger-lane, and is the proprietor of "Woods' Circular," one of those black lists of which we have so often spoken. The plaintiff is a printer, who had supplied "subscription "lists," another name for Black Lists, to the defendant. Hill, it appears, was also proprietor of a "Black List," and gave his lists to Mr. Woods, who forthwith published them under a different title, and gave the same information under a

LATEST NEWS.

(BY MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH.)

IRISH TIMES OFFICE,
Four o'clock, a.m.

TURKEY.

CONSTANTINOPLE, APRIL 4.—The Sultan, acting upon the advice of Captain Pacha, has recalled Omer Pacha from exile, and intends to appoint him to the command of the army in Roumelia, with a view to the events which may take place in the Slavonian Provinces. Numerous protests have arrived from the inhabitants of Bulgaria and from the Greek clergy. The representative assembly of the Roumain Provinces is about to discuss proposals relating to projected railways to the Commercial Bank, and to loans on landed property. The proposals referring to the two latter questions have been favourably received by the people.

ANNIVERSARY OF THE POPE'S RETURN TO ROME.

ROME, FRIDAY.—A great manifestation took place yesterday, in commemoration of the anniversary of the return of the Pope in 1850. In the morning the Pope, accompanied by a crowd of persons, went to the Church of St. Agnes, beyond the walls of Rome, where his Holiness celebrated mass, and gave the communion to 500 persons. On the return of his Holiness to the Vatican, he was received with applause. In the evening the city was illuminated.

GENERAL ORTEGA.

MADRID, APRIL 12TH.—The son of General Ortega has presented a petition to the Queen, requesting her Majesty to spare the life of his father. A search is being made for fugitives in the North West Provinces.

THE SARDINIAN CHAMBER OF DEPUTIES.

TURIN, APRIL 12TH.—General Garibaldi, in an interpolation made in to-day's sittings of the Chamber of Deputies, affirmed that the voting of Nice would be effected under French pressure. He censured the action of the Provisional Government of Nice as attacking the liberty of the vote, and concluded by proposing the adjournment of the vote in that province. After the rejection of several orders of the day, implying disapprobation of the conduct of the Government, the following order of the day was adopted by a great majority, "The Chamber, hoping that Government will maintain the constitutional guarantee, and efficaciously provide for the liberty of vote in Savoy, passes to the order of the day."

FRANCE.

PARIS, APRIL 13TH.—Imperial decrees have been issued for carrying out various suggestions contained in a report of the Minister of Interior to the Emperor, relative to the establishment of *ad-valorem* duties on articles of British growth and manufacture. The Superior Council of Commerce, Agriculture, and Manufactures is to ascertain the average selling price of the English articles for the six months preceding the date of the treaty. This information will enable the council to fix the limit, the maximum being 30 per cent., within which the new tariffs are to be appointed. The council will next have to collect the information necessary to determine the degree of protection secured for each branch of French industry, and fix the specified duties which are to be levied on the importation of each article. The council will collect information both in France and England, and have power to examine weights and manufactures of the two countries.

There is a report in Paris that M. Persigny affirms that he will be replaced as Ambassador at London by M. Thouvenel. Two French frigates have just sailed from Brest for New Caledonia, and the destination of another frigate, nearly ready for sea, is the Pacific Ocean. The Pope's Bull has been published in the semi-official journal of Turin. It is preceded by a few lines, stating that publicity is the sole chastisement for such a lucubration.

THE KING OF SARDINIA.

TURIN, APRIL 13TH.—It is officially settled that King Victor Emmanuel, during his tour in Central Italy, will repair from Florence to Bologna, and will visit the Legations.

INSURRECTION AT MESSINA.

MARSEILLES, APRIL 13TH.—The Meander has arrived, having touched at Messina. She brings news which confirms the recent popular movement at that place. An insurrection of a serious character broke out on the evening preceding that of the Meander's arrival. The French postal agent, and the sailors who accompanied him, were exposed to a fire of musketry, while returning to the steamer from the Consulate. One of the sailors was wounded. The party, however, were fortunately able to regain the steamer. During the nights from the 8th to the 9th the firing of guns and muskets was incessantly heard.

BELGIUM.

The Belgian Chamber of Deputies, on proposing the penal code, has decided against the principle of the French code, which punishes the workman who enters into coalition, and has adopted the English principle which admits of the perfect right of both masters and men to change the existing conditions of labour, provided that violence and intimidation are avoided.

SWITZERLAND.

The Paris papers are anxious to represent public opinion in Switzerland as favourable to an arrangement with France. They report that the two commissioners named by the Chambers have expressed themselves against the warlike policy of the Federal Council, though not unanimously.

A letter from Berne says the Federal Council has ordered all the troops convoked for exercise on the 25th ultimo to return to their homes.

The story of a proposal by France to declare a neutral zone all round the lake of Geneva is said to be an invention of the Belgian journals.

NAPLES AND PIEDMONT.

A Turin letter states that at a meeting of Neapolitan refugees it was resolved by a majority of 80 against 4 that the annexation of the kingdom of Naples to the Constitutional Government of Victor Emmanuel was a proposition worthy of support. A committee was forthwith appointed to further the views of the meeting. Among the members are Poerio, and three other members of the new Italian Parliament.

RUSSIA.

The Metropolitan has carried, on the Russo-Greek Synod, a vote for the translation of the New Testament into the common language of the people.

FRANCE.

The *Gazette de France* says the Bishop of Orleans has refused the cardinal's hat offered him by the Pope, on the ground that if he were to accept it, his sincere devotion to the cause of the temporal power would certainly be attributed in France to interested motives

AMERICA.

GALWAY, FRIDAY EVENING.—The Royal Mail Steamship Circassian arrived here this evening, with 93 passengers, large cargo, and mails; her dates are New York, 2nd April.

ENGLISH FUNDS.

CITY, FRIDAY EVENING.—Funds rather firmer to-day, and an improvement of one-eighth per cent. has taken place. Little business going forward, Stock Exchange bearing a dull appearance. Attention is chiefly directed to preparations for Monday's settlement in Shares and Foreign Stocks.

BANK RETURNS.

ISSUE DEPARTMENT.—Notes issued—£28,389,340; total, £28,389,340. Government Debt, £11,015,100; other Securities, £3,459,900; Gold Coin, £13,914,340; total, £28,389,340. BANKING DEPARTMENT.—Proprietors' Capital, £14,555,000; Rest, £3,200,497; Public Deposits, £5,878,135; other Deposits, £14,570,717; Seven-day and other Bills, £705,829; total, £38,908,178. Government Securities, £9,728,943; other Securities, £23,534,388; Notes, £4,922,085; Gold and Silver, £732,762; total, £28,908,178.

THE BANK OF FRANCE.

PARIS, APRIL 13.—The *Moniteur* of this morning contains the usual monthly return of the Bank of France, which shows the following results, as compared with the March account:—Decrease in cash, nine one-fifth millions; bills discounted not yet due, nine one-half millions; advances, two one-third millions; current account, six millions; treasury balance, fifty-three millions; increase of bank notes, thirty-two millions.

LIVERPOOL PRODUCE MARKET.—No change to notice in Sugar. Coffee nothing to notice. 25 tierces Jamaica, at 69s to 86s. 700 bags fine unused Rio at 63s per cwt. Rice, more doing. 4,000 bags reported at 9s 9d to 10s. 2,500 bags produce all at full rates, and 600 tons new Necranai arrived at 10s 6d per cwt.

BELFAST CORN MARKET, APRIL 14.—Farmers' supplies moderate, and a strong demand for all descriptions, at an advance of 3d. to 4d. per cwt. At the Corn Exchange an active business doing in Wheat and Indian Corn at an advance of 1s. per ton. Flour in good demand, but not higher.

LONDON PRODUCE MARKET, FRIDAY.—Sugar, no change to notice in market, except for low quotations, which are rather easier. Coffee steady; 1,300 bags native Ceylon sold at 61s 6d to 62s. Several large parcels of second-hand goods have been sold this week at at a profit. Tea, common congou, quoted nominally 1s 4½d. Rice firm. Saltpetre 4,500 bags Bengal by auction; 700 sold. Tallow market rather firmer. Sales have gone at full rates, Y. C. on spot, and for month 56s 6d; May June, 55s to 55s 3d; last three months 51s 9d.

MANCHESTER BETTING.

Chester Cup—12 to 1 against Sattelate (offered); 100 to 1 against Tame Deer; 100 to 7 against Jaspard (offered); 33 to 1 against Apollyon (offered); 50 to 1 against Tunstall Maid (taken).

Derby—6 to 1 against Umpire (taken); 12 to 1 against Mainstone (taken); 200 to 7 against Blue Ruin (offered).

City and Suburban—7 to 1 against Cheme Amie (taken); 7 to 1 against Confectioner (offered) 9 to 1 against Cheme Amie (taken); 7 to 1 against Confectioner (offered); 9 to 1 against Yoicks (taken); 100 to 10 against Bentinck (taken); 16 to 1 against Confectioner (offered); 16 to 1 against Ariabane (offered).

HEREDITARY CHURCHWARDENS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE IRISH TIMES.

SIR,—I observe by your report of the Monkstown Vestry meeting, that the parishioners, after carrying the election of their candidate, were not allowed to have him as their Churchwarden.

Why was this? The report states he was, at the earnest appeal of the rector, withdrawn, but not without the greatest reluctance.

But the gentleman himself says, in his letter to the *Saunders* of yesterday, that he never gave his consent to be withdrawn, and considers himself still elected. Nay, more, that the rector called upon him, and stated that the other candidates were appointed, "because the retiring Churchwardens insisted on appointing their successors."

The question I have to ask is—have outgoing Churchwardens the power of forcing their own nominees upon the parish as their successors?

If not, I think that the little power the parishioners possess should not be tamely surrendered to others who would make it hereditary. I respectfully direct your attention to the subject, as I have always observed on your part a strong interest in the affairs of the Church. Favour me with an early notice, as the subject is one of general interest.—I am, sir, your faithful servant, A LAYMAN.

Dublin, 13th April, 1860.

THE CHURCH EDUCATION SOCIETY.

In order to give our numerous readers interested in this important subject, a complete report of the proceedings at the meeting on Thursday, we have published to-day the three last speeches *in extenso*, thereby making it the fullest and most complete report yet published.

PRIVATE CORRESPONDENCE.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

London, Thursday.

The strength of the Cavour Ministry in the new Italian Parliament is indicated in the election of their Speaker or President; 219 votes supported Lanza, the Ministerial candidate, against 129 for the Opposition.

The new pro-French paper at Strasburg has just appeared. It is said, and, I believe, with justice, that these clumsy attempts at French propagandism tend much more to alarm and irritate the Germans than to tranquillise or win them over to French views. But Louis Napoleon seems bent on having subsidised organs in the European press. In London, the "Chronicle," I have no doubt, is directly subsidised; and the "Post" and "Spectator" have strong French sympathies, though independent in tone. I do not think this kind of work does Louis Napoleon much good. One article in the "Times," or in a paper supposed to be independent, would do more good than twenty articles in journals suspected of Bonapartism.

Her Majesty's Theatre had all its old beauty and brilliancy in the house itself, last Tuesday (the first night of the season), and there were numerous improvements in what used to be most shabby, narrow, cheerless passages. The narrow ness in width, and the low pitch of the ceilings are unalterable—but plenty of good soft carpets and a profusion of mirrors contribute a great deal to do away with these inevitable defects. The opera "Martha" (with your fine old national air "The Last Rose of Summer" interwoven throughout) went off brilliantly, save that Giuglini was hoarse. Titiens was in magnificent voice. She, Giuglini, and Madame Lemaire, with the whole strength of the company, sang the National Anthem, and when, as they did so, the whole house stood up, the general effect was very fine, indeed. In fact, there is no doubt that Her Majesty's Theatre is the most beautiful opera house in the world. The horse shoe shape is more imposing than the simple half circle of Covent Garden, and the endless tier above tier of boxes gives a great idea of the space.

It a curious thing that the often-exposed system of American begging letters addressed to persons just deceased still goes on and flourishes. I remember explaining the system some time ago. The swindlers in New York read the announcements of the deaths in the "Times," and immediately despatch letters to the names and addresses of the deceased. The letter is artfully framed, so as to imply that the deceased had formed a liaison, but that his son and the mother were sent out of the country to avoid exposure. This letter, opened by lamenting relatives in their first fresh grief, naturally gives a great shock; but as the letter alludes to former remittances, the first tendency of the relatives is to fulfil what they suppose would be the wish of the deceased. It is said that the other day upwards of £70 was sent to America by relatives of three or four rich men, lately deceased.

THE GRAND DUKE OF BADEN AND THE CATHOLIC CHURCH.

The following is the text of the proclamation relating to the Concordat recently issued by the Grand Duke of Baden:—

"Frederic, by the grace of God, &c.,

"At a grave moment, and one which inspires anxious doubts in many minds, I make use of my finest prerogative, and from the bottom of my heart I address words of peace to my dear people. Lamentable differences with the chief pastor of the Catholic Church in this country had led me to pave the way for an agreement by direct negociations with the Holy See. In acting thus, I was animated by the sincere desire of substituting union for discord, and peace and good-will for mutual resentments. After long and laborious negociations, a convention was concluded, which gave hopes that this object would be attained. But I perceived, to my deep mortification, that the convention which has just been concluded, excited apprehension in the minds of a great part of my people, and I could not refuse to take into serious consideration the opinion of those who demanded that the advice of the constitutional organs should be first taken.

"The decision of the second Chamber of my faithful States gave to these demands an expression which foreboded a fatal struggle between my Government and the Chambers. The interest of the Catholic Church, not less than the good of the country, require that such a struggle should be prevented, and that the uncertainty as to legality which would result from such a disagreement between the legislative powers should be avoided. It is my firm will that the principle of the independence of the Catholic Church, in the administration of its affairs should be fully applied. A law, placed under the protection of the Constitution, will guarantee a secure foundation for the rights of the Church. It is in that law and in the regulations which will be subsequently appended to it that the tenour of the Concordat will find its legitimate expression. In that manner my Government will do justice to the reasonable claims of the Catholic Church without swerving from the constitutional path; and the public law of the country, coming out intact from a great trial, will receive a fresh sanction.

"A duty which is equally clear obliges me to-day to speak to the church to which I myself belong. While faithful to the principles which ought to govern the rights of the Catholic Church, I shall endeavour to give to the united Protestant Evangelical Church of the country the freest possible development in accordance with its constitution. I desire that the same principle may bear fruit in other branches of the State, in order that all the parts of the whole may be united in a harmony without which mere freedom by law is unproductive of beneficent power.

"I now exhort the tried patriotic and civic spirit of my people to forget all the differences which have recently been occasioned, in order that the concord and the tolerance which Christian charity teaches all may prevail between the different churches and their adherents. Many dangers may threaten our country. Union alone gives strength. Let no resentment remain on account of differences which should be a matter of the past, and confide in a future which will hurt on one, since it means to be just to all.

"Given at Carlsruhe, April 7, 1860.

(Countersigned) "(Signed) FREDERIC.
"STABEL, LUDWIG, RUSSLIN,
"LAMEREY, VOUGELMANN."

The *Melbourne Argus* reduced its price on the 13th of February from 6d. to 3d. per copy; a step also adopted on the 15th by the *Herald* and *Age*.

THE ITALIAN ARMY.—The *Lombardia* gives the effective strength of the Italian army at 173,000 men, thus distributed—Infantry: 52 regiments of the line, each 2,600 strong, 135,200; 26 batallions of Bersaglieri, each 600 strong, 15,600. Caviary: 16 regiments, each at 600 men, 9,600; 5 squadrons of Guides, at 160 men each, 800. Artillery: 32 batteries of field Artillery, at 130 men each, 4,200; 20 companies in garrison (and 2 in depot), each 150 strong, 3,300. One regiment of workmen, 1,500. To these must be added the train-corps, the military commissariat, the Royal Carbineers, and the training companies,

The prospects of the coming vintage in Portugal are said to be better than for some years past, and hopes are expressed that at last in that country a diminution of the pestilence may be expected which has so long destroyed the chief source of wealth.

M. Bethmont, the eminent advocate, who has just died, has bequeathed 5,000f. to the General Association of Physicians of France.

CONSOLIDATED CHAMBER—YESTERDAY.

Mr. Baron Hughes sat yesterday, to hear motions for the three law courts.

Lindsay *v.* Lindsay.

In this case an award had been made between two brothers, who were printers and booksellers living in the town of Fermoy, in the county of Cork. By the award one of the brothers, in case he elected the position of continuing partner, was to execute a bond, with warrant of attorney, to confess judgment for the sum of £350 in favour of the other, and the action was brought for refusal to execute such a bond, as he had, according to the plaintiff, adopted to continue in the trade.

The case on behalf of the defendant was, that the award was altogether illegal and invalid, the arbitrators having exceeded their authority in several respects, amongst the rest, by making provision for retaining the bond in their hands, and by directing certain acts to be done by the plaintiff which could not be done consistently with what the defendant was required to do on his part.

Counsel for the defendant stated that the award dealt with assets to the amount of about £3,000, and applied for leave to plead defences, raising the questions in fact between the parties, and also as to the sufficiency in point of law of the award, and to demur.

Baron Hughes made the required order, observing that the objection stated afforded a strong instance of the inutility of references of this kind.

COURT OF BANKRUPTCY AND INSOLVENCY—YESTERDAY.

(Before Judge Berwick)

In re Strain and Langlans.

The bankrupts had been wholesale grocers and tea merchants in Cork. The meeting was for final examination, and also to consider an offer of composition made by the bankrupts, of 10s. in the pound.

Mr. James Kernan, Q.C., appeared for the assignee, and examined the bankrupts at considerable length as to their dealings.

Judge Berwick said it appeared that the debts due by the bankrupts were £1,900, whilst their assets were estimated at £1,500; it was, therefore, likely that the estate would pay 15s. in the pound. Under these circumstances, he could not, unless cause were shown to the contrary, assent to the proposition to pay 10s. by bills, no payment being made in cash. He should allow the case to stand over with a view to a satisfactory arrangement being entered into.

In re Joseph Abbott.

The bankrupt had been a rope-maker, carrying on trade in Belfast; debts amounted to £10,000, and assets were estimated at good debts, £300; chattels, £500. It appeared from the statement of Mr. D. C. Heron, on behalf of the assignees, that the Northern Banking Company had a mortgage over the bankrupt's estate for £2,000, and that in January last he had given a bond for that amount, and a bill of sale for £300 to the Messrs. Lemon, of Liverpool, his brothers-in-law, the result of the arrangement being that the other creditors would get nothing.

Mr. Levy appeared on behalf of some English creditors, instructed by Mr. Pickering.

Judge Berwick said he would adjourn the case to the 1st of May, when he would require large explanations from the bankrupt as to the state of his schedule. It appeared that his gross profits for two years were at the rate of £220 per annum, and his personal disbursements and trade expenses for the same period were at the rate of £1,500.

The case stands adjourned.

COURT OF EXCHEQUER—NISI PRIUS—YESTERDAY.

(Before the Lord Chief Baron and a Special Jury.)

Powis and James *v.* Boag.

This case—an action to recover £34, on foot of an alleged contract entered into between the parties for the purchase of an improved steam-band sawing machine, and the particulars of which were reported in our impression of yesterday—was resumed at the sitting of the court.

Mr. Falkiner addressed the jury on behalf of the defendant in an able speech.

Mr. Hemphill, Q.C., followed for the plaintiff.

The Chief Baron then charged, after which a verdict was found for the plaintiffs.

CITY SESSIONS.

The Right Hon. the Recorder held an adjourned session yesterday, in the Court-house, Green-street. His lordship took his seat upon the bench at ten o'clock. The following prisoners were tried:—

Michael Kelly, otherwise Trueman, was arraigned for the robbery of a pocket-book, containing some money, from the person of a drunken man, in whose company he had been, on the night of the 19th March, in Clarendon-street. The prisoner, with another, not in custody, met the prosecutor, while in a state of intoxication, and proposed to join him in some drink. The parties accordingly adjourned to a public house, where the robbery was effected without the knowledge of the prosecutor. The prisoner was an old offender. He had been committed upon five occasions to prison by the Recorder, and seven times by the magistrates. He was also sentenced to four years of penal servitude, two of which he put in, when he received a pardon and was liberated.

His Lordship sentenced him to be imprisoned for four years in penal servitude.

The two boys, Delany and Doyle, who were stated, in our police intelligence of yesterday, to have stolen a loaf of bread from a baker's cart, were indicted for that offence; but, the evidence not being sufficient to convict, they were Acquitted.

John Maguire was indicted for the robbery of 10 stone weight of coal from his employer, Bernard Fullam. The prisoner was in charge of the coal, in course of conveying it for delivery.

Mr. Fitzgerald, jun., appeared for the defence, and the prisoner was Acquitted.

This concluded the business of the sessions, which stand adjourned to Tuesday next.

Police Intelligence.

HEAD OFFICE—YESTERDAY.

Thomas Byrne, road-contractor, was summoned by Inspector Carr, of the E division, to compel him to remove a dangerous nuisance on the road near the bridge at Rathgar. The inspector stated that having heard many complaints made about the matter, he directed a sergeant to wait upon the county surveyor and contractor in reference to it. It appears the bridge is in a bad condition, and in order to prevent the public using it as a thoroughfare, the authorities have caused a dyke to be cut over the road before it. A car driving across this recently was upset, and the gentleman upon it was precipitated from the seat, and narrowly escaped being dangerously injured.

An officer from the County Surveyor's Office attended, and stated the reason for which the dyke had been erected, and said there were no funds in the hands of the County Surveyor to enable any improvement to be made. If, however, it was desired, he would close up the dyke immediately.

The case was adjourned, in order to enable certain inquiries to be held about the matter.

SPAIN.

The *Madrid Gazette* of the 7th publishes a list of the persons arrested in connexion with the recent Carlist affair; and the names of Count de Montemolin and his brother Don Fernando do not appear in it; consequently, the statement that they had been captured must be considered erroneous. A despatch from the military commander of Tortossa says that, on landing, General Ortega was observed to speak, uncovered and with marks of great respect, to five or six persons in plain clothes; but that, when his troops turned against him and he galloped away, these persons jumped into a small boat, and suddenly disappeared. Ortega, who on the 6th was in custody in the fort of Alcanez, in the neighbourhood of Saragossa, was so ill that he had to be bled twice. It was reported that the Queen had resolved that the Carlist General Olio, whose arrest has been mentioned, should not be shot. Some of the journals express surprise that Marshal O'Donnell should not have returned from Africa, notwithstanding that he had been specially summoned by the Queen, and various important affairs were awaiting his decision.

THE VOTING IN NICE,

The "Massager de Nice," of April 9, contains a decree from the governor, M. Lubonis, which fixes for the 15th and 16th of April the vote on the annexation of the county of Nice. It will be effected as in Savoy, by universal suffrage. The following proclamation was published on the 8th:—

Fellow-Citizens,—You are called upon to perform an act that will mark a memorable epoch in your annals.

On the 15th and 16th of this month the urns of universal suffrage will be opened for showing your will as to the annexation to France.

At so solemn a moment the voice of your first municipal magistrate cannot remain silent; it is his duty, his honour, to declare openly, frankly, to you the way which his conscience and the public interest command him to take.

The duties imposed on Nice by her history, and by the traditions of her old fidelity, she has nobly fulfilled.

In presence of the treaty of March 24, in presence of the proclamation of his Majesty our well-beloved King, on the 1st of April, all that truly love their country, that are sincerely devoted to the king and the Italian cause, can have but one thought, one object, and these are, that the high will of the two sovereigns, accepted with the free consent of the people, should meet with no difficulty or obstacle; that its frank and loyal execution should indissolubly cement the alliance of the two great nations, on which alliance the future welfare and the hopes of Italy depend.

Let us then assemble round the urns with calmness and dignity; let us be united in one and the same spirit of enlightened and conciliatory patriotism; let nothing check the free expression of our wishes, but let each of us, when depositing his vote, think upon what he owes to his country, to France, and the Emperor. Long live France! Long live the Emperor!

Given at the Hotel-de-Ville, April 8, 1860.

The Syndic of the City,

AV. MALAUSSEND.

The King of Sardinia's journey to Tuscany is appointed for next Sunday, the 15th. His Majesty will be accompanied by the Ministers, by many of the senators and deputies, and by the diplomatic body—at least by the British and French Ministers. Preparations on a grand scale are going on at Genoa to fit out a steam flotilla for the Royal party; expectation at Leghorn and Florence is raised to the most transcendant pitch, and no trouble will be spared to give the Royal progress through Central Italy all the greatest possible *eclat*. It is said that from Florence the Royal decree will go forth, bestowing on the new united State the emphatic title of "Regno Italico, or Regno d'Italia."

PRICE OF HAY.—Hay is now selling at Clogher, Tyrone, and vicinity, at 15s per cwt.; and it is generally expected that it will ultimately reach £1.

EMIGRATION.—Two hundred emigrants left Cork on Thursday evening, by the steamship Australian, for America.—*Cork Reporter.*

Irish Railway Returns.

Made up to the respective dates as under.

Name of Railway.	1860. £	s.	d.	1859. £	s.	d.
Ballymena & Portrush, April 7	265	8	2	242	4	4
Belfast & Ballymena, April 7	1454	7	6	1209	14	4
Belfast & County Down, April 8	691	12	7	317	3	4
Cork & Bandon, April 7	361	14	10	546	4	7
Cork, Blackrock & Passage, April 7	236	13	2	205	13	11
Dublin & Belfast Junc. April 8	1254	9	2	1208	9	8
Dublin & Drogheda, April 8	1625	1	0	1452	8	0
Dublin & Wicklow, April 7	1949	16	0	1594	15	0
Gt. Southern & Western, April 7	6955	7	0	6438	2	0
Irish South Eastern, April 7	158	3	0	213	10	0
Londonderry & Enniskillen, April 7	900	1	4	815	1	3
Killarney Junction, April 7	810	16	0	832	1	0
Limerick & Ennis, April 7	181	13	7	88	5	5
Limerick & Foynes, April 7	178	5	5	149	6	7
Midland Great Western, April 8	4642	1	0	4607	2	0
Tralee and Killarney, April 7	34	0	0	...		
Ulster, April 8 ...	1769	16	0	1513	10	11
Waterford and Kilkenny, April 7	320	15	7	346	8	9
Waterford & Tramore, April 7	53	18	0	42	2	0
Waterford & Limerick, April 7	1442	9	10	1308	12	8

ENGLISH AND SCOTCH RETURNS.

	1859.		1858.
Birkenhead	£3218	...	£2554
Bristol and Exeter	6516	...	6136
Great Northern	24327	...	21348
Great Western	32619	...	28890
Lancashire and Yorkshire	36970	...	30950
London and Brighton	17965	...	12424
London and North Western	77667	...	68552
London and South Western	18789	...	14904
Manchester, Sheffield	11835	...	10824
Midland	39657	...	33512
North Eastern	38499	...	33306
North British	5463	...	4925
North London	2582	...	2431
Oxford, Worcester, &c.	5046	...	4346
South Eastern	22931	...	17551
West Hartlepool	5871	...	3432
Dundee and Arbroath	670	...	557
Edinburgh and Glasgow	5859	...	5691
Great North of Scotland	1522	...	1561
Scottish North Eastern	3780	...	3395

Dublin Markets.

DUBLIN MARKETS—FRIDAY APRIL 13.

SMITHFIELD CATTLE MARKET, THURSDAY.—The attendance at market to-day again small, with prices much the same as last week, and an early clearance, particularly of sheep. Beef, 55s to 65s, and 66s per cwt in sink; mutton, 8½d to 9½d per lb in wool; veal, 10d per lb; lambs, 25s, 26s, to 27s each. A considerable supply of pigs, but of secondary qualities chiefly—prices, 50s to 54s per cwt of 112lbs, with 8lbs pig allowance.

(From Rogerson and Co.'s Circular.)—We had an average show of cattle here to-day, considering the season of the year. Little alterations to note in prices from last week, market closing rather heavily, though all cleared off. Sheep scarce and dear. Lambs plentiful. Veal scarce. Prime heifer and bullock beef, 60s to 63s per cwt; second-rate and coarse beasts, 40s to 50s per do; best wedder mutton, 8d to 9½d per lb; inferior and ewe, 6d to 7d per lb; lambs, 24s; veal, 8d to 10d per lb.

PROVISIONS.—Spitalfields—Small markets from the extreme weakness of the day; the business transacted was not large. No change in value from last week. Flitch, 60s to 64s; middles, 64s to 66s; short hams, 55s to 60s; long do, 74s to 76s 8d; cheeks, 44s to 46s; lard, 66s per cwt.

ST. SEPULCHRE'S BUTTER AND BACON MARKET, KEVIN-STREET.—Bacon, 60s to 64s; hams, 58s to 60s; cheeks, 42s to 44s per cwt. Oats, 15s to 16s per barrel. Cool butter, 11d to 15d per lb; firkins, 102s 8d to 126s. Poultry—Turkeys, 4s to 7s; geese, none; crammed fowl, 4s to 7s per couple; chickens (alive), 1s 4d to 2s 6d; rabbits, 1s to 1s 4d per pair.

EGG AND BUTTER MARKET, LITTLE GREEN.—Eggs, hen, 5s 2d; duck, 6s per 124 (wholesale); hen, 5s 6d to 6s 6d; duck, 6s 8d to 7s per ditto (retail); cool butter, 10d to 15d per lb; firkins, 100s to 121s 4d per cwt.

FISH.—Salmon, 1s 6d to 1s 8d per lb; lobsters, 1s to 1s 8d each.

HAY AND STRAW.—Hay, 6s 6d to 6s 10d and 7s per cwt; straw, 4s 2d to 4s 4d per do.

POTATOES.—Downs, 5s to 5s 6d per cwt.

BREAD.—First quality, 8d; second ditto, 7d; third ditto, 6½d per 4lbs.

COALS.—House, 16s 6d, 17s 6d, to 18s per ton; smiths' coals, 15s per do.

WOOL.—Little doing; mixed, 24s to 24s 6d; hogget, 25s to 25s 6d; skin, 20s to 21s.

WHITEHAVEN COLLIERY OFFICE.—Price of Whitehaven coal for week ending Thursday, April 12, 16s 6d per ton. At Dublin market eleven Whitehaven vessels, and one at Kingstown.

AVERAGE PRICE OF CORN FOR THE WEEK.

APRIL 7.

Imperial Average.

	s. d.		s. d.		s. d.
Wheat ...	47 9	Oats	23 7	Beans ...	40 2
Barley ...	36 7	Rye	31 8	Peas ...	38 3

Aggregate Average for the Six Weeks.

	s. d.		s. d.		s. d.
Wheat ...	45 9	Oats	23 4	Beans ...	39 7
Barley ...	36 4	Rye	32 11	Peas ...	37 10

Duty one shilling.

RETURN OF CORN AND OATMEAL SOLD AND DELIVERED AT DUBLIN CORN EXCHANGE FOR THE WEEK ENDING APRIL 13.

			From s. d.	to s. d.	Average s. d.
758	Wheat, per barrel	20 stone	30 6	33 6	32 6
1437	Oats do.	14 stone	15 3	17 0	16 0
—	Bere do.	16 stone	0 0	0 0	00 0
821	Barley do.	16 stone	18 6	23 0	20 3
—	Rape do.	16 stone	0 0	0 0	0 0
554	Oatmeal cwt.	8 stone	14 3	16 6	15 7

LONDON CATTLE MARKET—THURSDAY, APRIL 12.

Our market to-day was scantily supplied with beasts. Prime Scots and crosses sold steadily at full quotations. Otherwise, the beef trade was in a sluggish state, on former terms.

PRICES.

Per 8lbs to sink the offal—Coarse and inferior beasts, 3s 4d to 3s 6d; second quality do, 3s 8d to 4s 0d; prime large oxen 4s 2d to 4s 6d; prime Scots, &c., 4s 8d to 4s 10d; coarse and inferior sheep, 3s 8d to 4s 0d; second quality ditto, 4s 2d to 4s 8d; prime coarse-woolled sheep, 4s 10d to 5s 4d; prime South Down ditto, 5s 6d to 5s 10d; large coarse calves, 5s 0d to 5s 6d; prime small do, 5s 8d to 6s 0d; large hogs, 3s 6d to 3s 10d; neat small porkers, 4s 2d to 4s 10d; lambs, 6s 0d to 7s 8d; suckling calves, 18s to 22s, and quarter old store pigs, 22s to 28s each.

TOTAL SUPPLIES.

Beasts, 812; cows, 132; sheep and lambs, 7,000; calves, 180; pigs, 300. Foreign—Beasts, 80; sheep, 450; calves, 100.

REVIEW OF THE CORN TRADE.

Dublin, Thursday Evening.

Winter slowly leaves us, and has already in this country taken up fully five months out of the twelve. We had heavy and incessant rain yesterday, which we are afraid must have done harm. To-day is dry, and more seasonable than for a long time past. The want of native wheat in the interior is telling, and the deliveries ex store in Dublin to the country millers, for the last three weeks, have almost emptied some of our largest granaries. The consequence is, that although the leading markets cross-channel, generally speaking, can only be called steady, we have been moving upwards, not to any great extent, but quietly establishing a fresh advance on the week of 6d to 9d per barrel. Indian corn has attracted attention, and the business done has been large, a further advance of 1s being realised on Tuesday last, and the tendency is still upwards. We continue to receive offers from the Continent, but the quantity is moderate, and the margin is very bare, 34s to 34s 6d C. F. and I. being demanded for good red Baltic wheats. England and Scotland continue sending us fair supplies, and we notice that a portion of the wheat at Mark-lane on Monday last, from Essex, was taken for shipment to Ireland. Our fresh arrivals from foreign ports, for the last week, comprise 750 qrs Indian corn, 1,100 qrs barley, and 2,731 qrs wheat. We have received same time cross-channel 584 sacks flour and 2,883 qrs wheat.

At London, last Monday, the quantity of wheat received fresh up was limited. The attendance of buyers was not numerous; nevertheless the trade was steady. Owing chiefly to the high prices demanded by the factors for foreign; very little business was done, but late rates were firmly supported. Barley and oats sold at very full prices. At Liverpool, on Tuesday, there was a good business done in wheat, the demand running chiefly on American. Flour had a steady sale at full rates. Indian corn was little dealt in, but holders were not disposed to make any abatement on the advance established—viz., 1s per quarter on the week. Oats and barley each advanced 1d. per bushel. London, yesterday, was strong for wheat, which in some instances brought 1s. per quarter over Wednesday's rates. Glasgow, same day, was quiet; nevertheless, heated American wheat was in request at 6d. advance. This, no doubt, arises from the demand for coarse flour for the Belfast market. Oats were a free sale at full rates. Here, on Tuesday last, there was a poor supply from the farmers. Wheat was again 6d.; oats, 6d. to 9d.; and barley, fully 1s. dearer. Indian corn in great request, and a considerable business was done, at from 36s. 6d. to 37s. per 480lbs.

PARIS, MONDAY AFTERNOON.—The Paris flour market was still heavy last week, bakers buying merely enough for their daily consumption. Flour of the four marks likewise declined, and the following are the latest quotations:—For the present month, 55f. the sack of 157 kilogrammes; June and July, 57f. 75c. to 58f.; August, 59f. to 59f. 25c. These prices, however, are merely nominal, as no sales have been effected. The immense stock of flour in store at this season of the year has an injurious effect on the market.

DETENTION BY TELEGRAPH.—On Tuesday afternoon, just before Mr. Raffles, the stipendiary magistrate, was about to leave the court for the day, a young couple were placed in the dock. Their costume and general appearance evidently showed them to be very recent arrivals from Ireland, and detective-officer M'Hale said that in consequence of a telegraphic message received by the authorities here, from the chief superintendent of the police at Ballinasloe, he apprehended the prisoners, in lodgings, in Regent-street. They were charged with having robbed a priest at Killimor, about 12 miles from Ballinasloe, with whom the girl was domestic servant, and the young man employed about the place as gardener. The female prisoner admitted that they had taken £12, but only 10d. was found upon them when apprehended, besides two passage tickets for New York, which they had taken in the names of John Ward and Bridget Ward, the man's name being really John Ward. They had been living here as man and wife, but at Bridewell they confessed that they were not married, though Ward had said, at the time, that "he would stick to her through thick and thin." A telegram having been sent to Ballinasloe, to the effect that the runaway people were in custody, but that all the money had been spent, the prisoners were remanded for further instructions.—"Liverpool Courier."

IRISH CHURCH MISSIONS TO ROMAN CATHOLICS.

A meeting in aid of the funds of this society was held last evening, in the Mission-room, Corrig Avenue, Kingstown, at seven o'clock. The platform and body of the building were crowded to their utmost limits. The chair was occupied by

The Rev. R. MACDONNELL, Incumbent of Monkstown.

The proceedings were opened with prayer; after which,

The Rev. Mr. M'Carthy addressed the meeting, and gave some most interesting and encouraging accounts of the progress of the society during the past year. He enumerated several instances of good results which had been brought about by their energetic labours in behalf of the Roman Catholics of this country.

The Rev. Charles Seymour, Provost of Tuam, was next introduced to the assembly, and proceeded to make some statements as to the working of the mission in his town. He alluded to the accusation which, upon more than one occasion, had been made against it,

of eight years, diet, lodging, clothing, and education, and apprentice them to Protestant masters or mistresses.'

It appears that during the anomalous state of things noted above, twenty children had been taken under the protection of the society. Of these, four were the children of mixed marriages. But from the 12th of January, 1859, when 'Rule-books,' for the use of collectors and subscribers are first noticed in the proceedings of the committee, no child who had had a Roman Catholic parent was admitted. The admission of the children of mixed marriages was frequently the subject of discussion in the committee, several applications in favour of orphans of that description having been made; but, invariably, such applications were rejected, specifically because one of the parents had been a Roman Catholic. These discussions in committee supposed a vagueness in the rule, to terminate which a special meeting of the friends and subscribers was held on the 16th March, 1830, when it was—

'Resolved—That the following rule or bye-law be adopted and entered on our books, in confirmation of our first printed rule:—That the children of Roman Catholics, either on the father or mother's side, be and are inadmissible into this essentially Protestant Orphan Society.'

The greatest anxiety seemed to prevail on this occasion for the final settlement of this important question; and after a lengthened and animated debate, the secretary proceeded to call over the committee roll, and the opinion of each member of the committee taken individually, when the numbers appeared as follows:—For the motion, 29; Against it, 9. Majority in favour, 20.

'The announcement of this majority from the chair was hailed with almost rapturous applause.'

We would remark that the scope of this resolution was not, as has been supposed, to effect a fundamental change in the constitution of the society, but to render explicit what to some appeared vaguely expressed in the rule as it was published—to use the language of the preamble to the resolution, 'In confirmation of our first printed rule.'

It is worthy of notice in connection with the preceding extracts from the minutes, that two out of the three poor men with whom originated the society voted in the majority, and continued to serve on the committee; the other was not a member of committee.

Thus it has been demonstrated from the minutes of the proceedings of the society that the constitution is now what originally it was, and that no change has been made in its fundamental principle.

At the last annual meeting of the Orphan Refuge, you called upon your friends 'for devout thanksgiving to the Father of the fatherless for the marked prosperity which has attended the operations of the society.' We also rise, and have just cause to use, the language of praise and thanksgiving to the Author and Giver of every good and perfect gift for the success vouchsafed to our efforts. Hence, it would appear that each society is successful in the performance of its own work. Why, therefore, should not each henceforward pursue the even tenor of its way, prospering, and to prosper?

Before we conclude, we would venture to offer a suggestion. Is it wise to agitate a subject which may induce in some a feeling of suspense and consequent inaction?

Our committee would now leave the issue with the Lord. They have endeavoured to give to the subject their best consideration, and their unanimous judgment is, that they would not be justified before God, in their own conscience, or before the public, in disturbing the action of the Protestant Orphan Society, which has been the honoured means of effecting so large an amount of good. We have the honour to be, gentlemen, yours very faithfully,

THOMAS KINGSTON, } Hon. Secs.
DRAPER H. BLACKER, }

The Rev. Benjamin Gibson and Rev. J. H. Monahan, Hon. Secs. Protestant Orphan Refuge.

"Your committee have had, during the past year, to resist the efforts of the Papacy, which sought, through the forms of law, to deprive your society of more than one of the orphans placed under your care. We felt imperatively bound to encounter any risk, and incur any cost, to resist the efforts of such aggression, and protect from proselytism the orphan children of our deceased brethren. We were dragged from court to court; but their repeated efforts failed, and our cause was ultimately triumphant. Your committee have the pleasing duty to record, which we do with grateful feeling, the disinterested advocacy of the able lawyers, John E. Walsh, Esq., Q.C., Robert R. Warren, Esq., Q.C., and Charles H. Tandy, Esq., who, with untiring zeal and complete success, pleaded our cause; and also to remark, that the amount paid our solicitors, Messrs. Nunn and Jones, was little more than costs out of pocket. The number of orphans presented by the committee is four hundred and twenty, who, with 638 who have been apprenticed, 89 who have died, and 296 who have been given up to their friends (whose circumstances had so improved as to enable them to maintain them), or have been otherwise provided for, make a total of one thousand four hundred and thirty-eight elected since the formation of the society.

ADMISSION OF ORPHANS.

At the close of 1858, the total number of orphans under the care of the society was	.. 410	
Admitted during the year 1859	.. 59	—469
Disposed of during the year 1859, viz:—		
Apprenticed	34	
Given up to friends, or otherwise provided for	16	
Died	2	
Elected, but not given up to the society ..	5	—57
Number of Orphans remaining in the society on the 27th of January, 1860 (exclusive of eight vacancies)		412—469

"During the year 1859, the numbers admitted were as follows; There were remaining on the list of applicants at the close of 1858 13

The number of new cases for which applications were made during the year 1859 was .. .. 54—67

Elected in January, 1859	.. .. ..	10
Do. March	.. .. ..	10
Do. May	.. .. ..	12
Do. July	.. .. ..	6
Do. September	.. .. ..	11
Do. November	.. .. ..	8—57
Applications withdrawn	.. .. ..	5
Remaining on the list of Candidates, on the 31st Dec., 1859	.. ..	5—67

"The orphans were carefully inspected by the committee, and the result was very satisfactory. The health of the children has been particularly good; and with thankfulness to God it is stated, that out of the large number of children under the care of the society from time to time in 1859, amounting to 479, only two have died during the twelve months. Prizes have been granted to the teachers of the several schools, for orphans educated by them, who, when transferred to the society's house, Percy-place, Dublin, preparatory to apprenticeship, exhibited suitable proficiency in the course prescribed by the committee. In general the answering was good, and in many instances highly satisfactory. The number of prizes granted was eighteen, being a large number in proportion to the number of orphans brought up from the country during the year. Thirty-four orphans have been apprenticed, and comfortably located in and near Dublin, and in other parts of the country. The number apprenticed in 1856 was 32; in 1857, 20; in 1858, 40; and in 1859, 34; which gives an average for each year of more than thirty-one. The committee have exercised a watchful care over the many orphans serving their apprenticeship; and it is no little pleasure to be able to state that generally they are giving satisfaction, and the demand for apprentices continues to be, as has been the case for several years past, more than equal to the supply.

"Thus have your committee endeavoured to render as briefly, yet as clearly as possible, a faithful statement of the working of the society during their year of office; and they cannot resign the trust without impressing upon those who shall succeed them the necessity of renewed exertion and perseverance for the accomplishment of an object based on Scripture, and sanctioned by experience. While the motto of the society, 'Leave thy fatherless children, I will preserve them alive; and let thy widows trust in Me,' encourages a firm confidence in the Father of the fatherless, the conviction that He works by means—and not unfrequently by means inadequate, according to human calculation, to the end proposed—should animate to greater diligence, under an assurance that "the Lord will provide.' Satisfied that no cost or effort made for this useful and benevolent object can be ill-bestowed, they earnestly recommend the Protestant Orphan Society to general support. The work is, in truth, one of no little difficulty and responsibility; and it stands in need of Christian sympathy, co-operation, and prayer. They would earnestly plead the cause of these little ones, who cannot plead for themselves, and for whose temporal and spiritual welfare the society was established. Nor can they too often reiterate the substance of the original prospectus, that the object of the society is, not only to instruct their orphan charge in the Holy Scriptures, but to make them in every respect good subjects, industrious in their habits, contented with that state of life in which God has been pleased to place them, a blessing to themselves and to all around them. Is it, then, too much to expect that as the claims on the society's labours and funds are yearly increasing, Christian zeal should be increased in promoting a work which involves so many blessings for time and eternity? The powerful effects of the religious institutions, which are the brightest ornament of our land, become every year more and more apparent; and your committee do not seek to make any invidious comparison, when they give to the Protestant Orphan Society a foremost place in the catalogue. To afford protection to the children of deceased Protestants, left in destitution, and exposed to the insidious arts of Romish proselytism, and to train them up in the nurture and admonition of the Lord, the society was founded. It is for such a society as this your committee would this day plead; and they feel assured that they shall not plead in vain."

Henry H. Joy, Esq., Q.C., proposed the adoption of the report and statement of accounts, also that the 9th rule of the society be 'amended by the substitution of the words "the second Friday," instead of "the first Friday," and that the noblemen and gentlemen he named do constitute the committee for the current year. He said that having listened attentively to the reading of the report, and looking to the rules of the society, it seemed to him almost incredible how it is, and why it is, that the Protestant Orphan Society was subjected to such great misrepresentations at the present day. Why was it that especially from our Roman Catholic brethren, they had so much misrepresentation within the present year, and that not only from the dignataries and priests of that church, but from the laity of that church, and, he grieved to say, even from the gentlewomen of that church, in whose breasts it might be presumed, flowed the milk of human kindness? (Hear.) What had they done to call down this storm of misrepresentation? The Protestant Orphan Society was not a proselytising society—one of its cardinal rules being to admit no childn however poor, however destitute, that was not the orphan of Protestant parents. Its sole object was to provide lodging, and diet and clothing, and, above all, Scriptural education for the destitute children of Protestant parents. Notwithstanding this, he found in a Dublin newspaper of the 21st of Jan. last, called the *Catholic Telegraph*, a report from the ladies of the Association of St. Vincent de Paul, under whose care was an institution called St. Bridget's Orphanage, in which the perils to Catholic orphans were set forth, and amongst other things this report stated—"The Protestant Orphan Society, founded in 1835, supports at present 425 orphans. It is impossible to find out the number of Catholic children taken in here." It was, no doubt, impossible, for he was not aware there was a single child on the society's list who was not himself or herself a Protestant, whose father and whose mother did not die in the faith of Christ. (Hear, hear.) This report having enumerated other societies, with which the association also seemed to be at quarrel, proceeded to state:—"Having examined all the documents that could be procured, it appears that the parsons and their superintendents, and the wives the parsons and their superintendents, and the wives and daughters of both, are the chief actors in this unholy war upon the dear children of our poor, and that all these parties form one whole directed to one end, contrived and guided by some master minds who look far into the future, have a large grasp, and yet attend perfectly to details. It is a gigantic conspiracy against the Church of God in the career to rob her of her infants, (Laughter). His report, though ostensibly emanating from the ladies Association of St. Vincent de Paul savoured, in his opinions, more of a conclave of cardinals than of a *gynaikeion*, or ladies chamber. (Hear, hear). Notwithstanding the rule of the society adopted 30 years ago, and which declared that no child either of whose parents died a Roman Catholic should be admittissible into the Protestant Orphan Society, on which rule the Society had conscientiously and unswervingly acted ever since, such were the misrepresentations to which it was subjected in the year 1860, (Hear, hear). He had suggested a doubt that this report emanated from the ladies of the St. Vincent de Paul Association, and the reason he did so was, because it appeared on the face of that report that the society was under under the especial patronage of Paul Cullen—a gentle man of whom the less is said the better, since he broke a lance with Sir Culling Eardley, and became the champion of the Christian conduct of the Church of Rome in the Jew Mortara case. (Hear, hear.) But it also appeared on the face of this report that this Ladies' Association was under still higher auspices—namely, that of Pope Pius IX.—whose prefect, in his name, promises to every lady who interested herself in the St. Bridget's Orphanage, and who attended at the altar of the Virgin in Dr. Cullen's church in Marlborough-street, 200 days indulgences, as a stimulus to their charity. (Laughter.) Was this the result of the boasted intellectual progress of the nineteenth century—was this the result of the theological studies of Maynooth for more than half a century—was this the result of the schools of National Education for more than a quarter of a century? Was Ireland "great, glorious, and free," to be swept back again, by the receding tide of time, into the sixteenth century? Was she to retrograde, crab-like, to the year 1517, when Tetzel, a Spanish monk, of the order of St. Dominick, rode triumphant into Germany, escorted by a trumpeter and three horses, with a bag of indulgences on his back, to stimulate the charity of contemporaries? Sent by whom?—By Pope Leo XI.—that patron of arts—that patron of literature, and that patron, he should confess, of science, of whom Paul Sarpi had said, he would have been a great man if he had known but something of the spirit of Christianity. (Applause.) That same Dominican monk who thus entered Germany in triumph found that the German laity were awakening, and he soon skulked away like a dog with its tail between its legs, lowering under the eye and under the pen of that mighty servant of God—Martin Luther. (Loud applause.) Should they answer this address, apparently emanating from the ladies of the Society of St. Vincent de Paul, with their own coin; should they answer them with recrimination—should they say, with Shylock, "The lesson that you teach me I will execute, and it shall go hard but I will better the instruction"? No, that would be unworthy the Master they professed to follow. Their answer would be the answer of prayer and of peace. (Hear, hear.) Protestants should not act like the stork, who hides his head in the sand, and thought nobody saw him—facts should come out; and, while the Protestant Orphan Society was charged with proselytisms, within half-a-mile of the spot on which he then stood, within a quarter of a mile of a certain well-known chapel bell, during the last few years, 60 or 70 children, born and brought up Protestants, had been ensnared into the meshes of Popery, and had sunk, as a stone sinks in the dark and fathomless waters, in the abyss of Romanism. (Hear, hear.) The Protestant Orphan Society was essentially a defensive society, and he should exhort them that as long as the Church of Rome in Ireland was aggressive, so long should Protestants stand like a wall upon the defensive. (Hear, hear.) Let them away with what the Germans called indifferentism!—away with that mawkishness, that heartless indifference, which denounced as intolerant the maintenance and vindication of truth! (Hear, hear.) The learned gentleman then proceeded to descant upon the duties of schoolmasters and schoolmistresses, especially recommending for their guidance and perusal the Rev. D. Nichol's lecture on education, and concluded, amidst loud applause, by moving the resolution.

The Rev. Archdeacon Gregg, in seconding the resolution, said, he had been always an old and attached friend of the Orphan Society, and he was very glad that God had given them a fine day for their meeting. The cause of the destitute orphan was one in which every person took an interest, because it appealed to the feelings of every heart. (Hear, hear.) He was sometimes very much amused by the course taken by the press. The Protestant press denounced the Roman Catholics, as being the worst people in the empire; and upon the other hand, the Roman Catholic press alleged the Protestants were the worst people in existence; but all agreed in saying there was no race of people like the Irish. (Laughter.) The Protestant press had always been most kind in giving a very large portion of their space to the reports of the Protestant Orphan Society, and, indeed, a very large space to the loquacity of those who spoke at the meetings—(laughter)—but the press did so from its great attachment to the Protestant cause. (Hear, hear.) While the Roman Catholic press, sometimes, called them very hard names, he never yet read an article of bitterness or severity in a Romish paper against the cause of the orphan. The instincts of the human mind, and the feelings of the human heart, were always on the side of compassion and sympathy for the orphan. (Hear, hear.) As he before stated, he was very much attached to the present Orphan Society; but he gave due warning that, henceforward, he would give any little help he could to the Orphan Refuge Society. He had remained exclusively by the society whose interest they were then advocating until he considered it was fairly established. It was gratifying to see that the squabbling between the two societies had ceased. They should sympathise with every orphan, even if they were the orphans of Mahometans, or Jews, or heathens, as the soul of every orphan was as handsome as the rainbow. He would suggest that in addition to the annual meeting of the two societies held in the daytime, there should be a meeting in the evening also to collect funds for the societies, and let the rector and curate of every parish, on the Sunday previous to such meeting, call upon their respective congregations to attend. (Hear, hear.) They might say that to do so would not be according to the rubric, but he considered charity to be above rubric, and if there was any charity it was the Protestant Orphan Society. When they looked at poor orphans, without parents, without raiment, without food, all of them without regular instruction, would it not be a happy sight to see them, through the aid of that society, educated, clad, seeing them dying in the faith, seeing them standing at the judgment seat in Emanuel's land, listening to the music of the angels, and singing the praises of Jehovah? Through the instruction of the society the mind of the orphan became more capacious, his soul more elevated, his nature more sanctified and glorified. They should have mercy and compassion on the orphan, because God was the Father of mercy; He delighted in mercy; His mercy reaches to heaven and endureth for ever. If there was one institution like unto the character of Jehovah, it was the Orphan Society, which was marked by mercy, and had its hands open to melting charity. There was in the human mind endless capacity for thought, and in the human heart endless capacity of feeling. The orphan's cause was not a new one—it was old. At one time, when passing through Limerick to a Protestant Orphan meeting, accompanied by some little orphans, they met a poor countrywoman, who looked at him with the scowl of Romanism in her face; but, when she saw a number of little orphan boys that followed, she said, "God bless ye!" They got the better of her bigotry—the sight of the orphans melted the frost of her heart, and her feelings gushed forth like a fresh fountain, because she took an interest in the orphan's cause. The rich had good food and good raiment, but the humble tradesman or mechanic, when smitten by sickness, is obliged to retire from his industry, and then comes the parting of every article of comfort, and as the frame becomes more languid the hopes die out, and the little children of the dying man don't know what is the matter; their mirth and merriment are disagreeable to the ears of the dying parent; they don't know the reason of the change, and the food is not so plentiful; but when the terrible moment arrives, when death lays his icy hand upon the poor sick one, what decay there is in the face of the survivors! and why do the elder children endeavour to look grave? He had seen in the very chamber of death, innocent little hearts who had not an idea of what had taken place; he had seen them playing, and laughing, and making merry, when the hand that sustained them and protected them lay stiff and cold. Were those little souls to be left without sustenance and instruction? There was fervour and grandeur enough in the human soul, in the Protestantism of Ireland, if there was not a Romanist on the face of the earth, to befriend the orphan, to feed the hungry children, to clothe the naked ones, and bring them to the knowledge of Christ and eternal salvation. After some further observations, the Rev. Archdeacon Gregg concluded by seconding the resolution, which was unanimously adopted.

The Rev. Thomas Drew rose to propose the second resolution as follows:—"That the successful result of the society's efforts for the past year affords grounds for thankfulness to a gracious God who has realised His promise concerning the fatherless; and furthermore furnishes the friends of the institution with fresh encouragement to persevere in their labour of love." The rev. gentleman having complimented the Venerable Archdeacon Gregg, in brief but felicitous terms, upon the energy and fervid eloquence which he had uniformly, as well as upon the present occasion, displayed in advocating the interests of the Protestant Orphan Society, said that the first thing which struck him on entering the meeting that day was, its dissimilarity from the one which had been held in that room on the previous day. On yesterday there was a vast meeting within these walls, assembled for the purpose of discussing a great subject, and for the purpose of enabling those who took part in it to express those peculiar opinions which they thought proper to hold upon it. But to-day they were assembled for a different object, and with a different view. To-day they had assembled irrespective of party divisions, and whether they were friends of the National Board or its opponents, whether they belonged to the High Church or to the Low Church, they all stood upon that platform ready and willing to plead the cause of the orphan and the widow to the utmost of their ability. But while the proceedings of the previous meeting were distinct from those of the present one, he could not help congratulating those before him upon the good work which had been done upon that occasion, and upon the kindly and generous spirit with which they were conducted, for while they did not hesitate to state that they differed in opinion from him whom God had permitted to be raised to the lofty position of head of the Irish Church, yet, at the same time, they differed from him considerately, and with tenderness and veneration, as for one who, if it were possible to say, he had no other good quality, had certainly never failed in kindness towards the Protestant orphan. (Hear, hear.) But though they might differ in opinion, they could still afford to deal generously with each other. And now they brought forward the claims of the Protestant orphans, if it were to draw out the generous instincts of Protestant humanity, and to prevent them forgetting that these orphans were confided to them as their greatest charge. It was necessary, however, for them to know that there were many causes demanding their support. The fact, was they had not at present at their disposal all the means necessary for those cases which required their support. Even if they were able to do all that the Protestant Orphan and Refuge Societies contemplated, they would still not be doing all that they ought to do. For then they should propose to set up a society for the reception of Popish orphans, to take them all in, and transubstantiate them into good Protestants. (Laughter.) But what was the work with which they had to deal? Did they ever form an idea of the number of Protestants in Ireland? If they did not, he could assure them that a very considerable portion of his time had been occupied in making inquiries upon that subject, and which, he considered, was one of the greatest importance to them. Well, in 1829, according to the computation of Messrs. Foster, Blake, and Lewis, the entire Roman Catholic population was set down as 6,790,000, and the Protestant population at 1,860,000; so that, at that time, they were allowed to be no less than 1,860,000. In 1834, according to the report of the Commissioners of Public Instruction, the Roman Catholics were 6,500,000, and the Protestants 1,515,000. Here they perceived they were brought down 300,000. But while the whole population, in 1835, was 8,747,000, in 1858, according to the census, it was reduced to 6,513,000. And when he reflected upon that fact he could not help thinking that the national sorrow and misery by which such diminution of the people was effected, was a chastisement from the hand of God for the boasting of that lying braggadocio, O'Connell, who was continually telling them that the Romanists in the country amounted to 8,000,000. (Hear, hear.) Well, at the close of last year, through the agency of the same cause, which was steadily operating upon the population, it fell still lower, or to about 5,980,000. So then it appeared that it was going down gradually every year. Now, in addition to this fact, he could state for the information of his hearers, that one million people emigrated within the last year, and furthermore, that that million was for the most part composed of Romanists, for although many Protestants did emigrate, still the great bulk of those who left these shores were Romanists. (Hear, hear.) Now, in connection with this question of relative population, he was about to make a statement which he was sure they could hardly credit, but which was nevertheless true, and had never, he believed, been made before to a Dublin audience. (Hear, hear.) In 1834, or shortly before, the Government decided upon having a census of the population, and in 1835 some books were sent to the different provinces and towns having new columns, so that the numbers of Episcopalians, Romanists, and Dissenters of the various denominations might be ascertained, and then only was it that the first attempt was made to take a religious census, and to point out the relative numerical difference between the Episcopalians, the Presbyterians, and the Romanists. When it was done, he happened to have a conversation with a venerable old man, a member of his own congregation in Belfast, the result of which was to create in his mind some suspicions as to the reliableness of the census, and to make him believe that there was roguery abroad. (Laughter.) "Why," said this man, "if you look to these books, I will show you a number of Protestants who are put down as Papists." He accordingly did examine the books, and to his astonishment found a family of fourteen persons enumerated as Catholics, though they were Protestants, and in pursuing his inquiries he found many more. Well, in in sometime, after when the Government Commissioners held a court at Belfast for the purpose of having the books returned, and to make inquiries as to whether any objections were to be raised, many people attended the court and made objections publicly. (Hear, hear.) Among those present, however, was, Dr. Crolly, the Catholic Titular Bishop of Armagh, with others of his persuasions and the fact was quite sufficient to convince how (the Rev. Mr. Drew) that there was some roguery on foot which required to be watched narrowly. (Laughter.) Accordingly when the Commissioners asked whether there was any one present who wished to make an objection, he at once stood up and said that he did and referred to the books he produced case after case to show that persons were put down as Romanists although they were notorously Protestants. The alterations in these cases, of course, were made, and the court was about to break up, as if the whole business was done, but he cried out to the commissioners, no, gentlemen, you must not break up the court yet; the report has evidently been doctored, and you must give the public time to investigate it fully; if you afford the opportunity, there can be no doubt that the takers of the census will be convicted of imposition." Well, six weeks time was given for the purpose, at the end of which the commissioners returned, and, of course, there was great excitement, but it so happened that during the six weeks he (Rev. Mr. Drew) was absent on deputations in England, and was thereby, of course, deprived of prosecuting his inquiries. When the commissioners arrived for the last time he was quite helpless, not being able to produce the proofs which he intended, when, as Providence would have it, this singular circumstance occurred to bear out his former statements. (Hear, hear.) He sat at the table, took up the books, and was challenged to produce another case of error besides those which he had already referred to, when, accidentally putting them between him and the light, he detected the whole imposition. In fact the books had in the interim been rectified, for the chief census taken had been a pervert, and, being frightened at the former exposure, he had scraped out the Protestants from the Romish line, and put them back in the line in which they ought to have been. (Cries of "Shame, shame.") He then asked the commissioners was it possible they were going before the country with such a report as that? Dr. Crolly, who was also present there, got somewhat aroused, though he was a very plausible old gentleman, and wonderfully ready with his bow and shake hands with the so-called liberal Protestants. "Why, my dear young man," said he, "why are you so uneasy?" "Why should not I be uneasy," said I, "to see several Protestants transubstantiated into Papists." He took the hint at once, seized his hat, and was off. (Great laughter.) The rev. gentleman, having adduced some other facts as a proof that the number of Romanists, was greatly exaggerated, concluded by thanking the meeting for their patient hearing, and with moving the above resolution.

The Rev. Robert Samuel Gregg seconded the resolution. He observed that no man who had a heart could object to the Protestant Orphan Society; much less could a Protestant with a particle of principle object to Scriptures being taught to the children under its charge? (Hear, hear.) The financial position of the society was a matter of congratulation. To the collectors of the society he said they had a noble cause for their exertions, because they were sure they were going the right road, and that their labours would produce the most beneficial palpable results. (Hear, hear.) In a crowded city, where, in the natural course of things, the homeless and fatherless were numerous, a society such as the Protestant Orphan Society was an incalculable blessing; and many a dying parent was consoled by the reflection that when he left this world his offspring would be nurtured, and taught secular and religious knowledge under the guidance of the Protestant Orphan Society. (Hear, hear.) It took the place of the father and the mother, and re-established for their orphans that great family tie which God himself had consecrated. That was the tie by which was represented the mysterious and ineffable union between the First Person of the Trinity and the Second Person—the union of the Father and the Son. The collectors had a noble work before them—to rescue many hundreds from ruin, and preserve them as one great family until that mighty Christmas gathering shall assemble round the family altar of heaven—when the father that had long slept in his grave shall rise in eternal glory, and the mother shall throw off her weeping weeds of widowhood, and all the little ones rescued from ruin by the Protestant Orphan Society shall be gathered into one great assembly. (Applause.)

The Chairman then put the resolution, which was carried unanimously.

The next resolution was as follows:—"That the thanks of the society are hereby tendered to the managers of the several auxiliaries, whose co-operation has so materially contributed to the prosperous state of the funds, and, also, to the clerical superintendents of the orphans in the country, whose kind supervision has promoted the comfort and welfare of the little ones under the care of the institution."

The Rev. Alex. Pollock seconded the resolution, and in doing so paid a tribute to the managers of the several auxiliaries for their unostentatious and valuable exertions.

The proceedings then terminated with prayer.

THE CHURCH EDUCATION SOCIETY.

GREAT ANNUAL MEETING IN THE ROTUNDO, ON THURSDAY.

(Continued from our impression of yesterday.)

The Hon. and Rev. Charles Bernard, in moving the next resolution, said—In moving this resolution, I must ask the meeting to accept me, not as an individual, but as representing one of the largest diocesan or auxiliary associations of this society—(hear, hear)—that of the county of Cork, including the three dioceses of Cork, Cloyne, and Ross. I will not deny that when the committee did me the honour of calling upon me to move a resolution at this important meeting, I felt, individually, greatly the opportunity, because I think in these days of compromise and of change it is the greatest advantage to anybody, however humble, to have an opportunity of asserting the unchangeableness of his views on such an important question. And I can safely say that, attached as I have been to this society from the first period of its existence, the discussion of the question through which we have gone, and most painfully gone, during the past few months, has more firmly attached me than ever to this great and holy cause. (Hear, hear.) I have but one personal regret in standing forward this day, and it is this: I could I wish that my place had been occupied by one who is here present—one who has been the father of our association in the county Cork and is still, thank God, its life and strength; but he would not allow me to give way to him, and in that county we are in the habit of obeying implitifly his orders—(laughter)—and, therefore, as an humble soldier fighting in the ranks, as well as secretary to the Cork Association for about twenty-two years, I am happy to undertake the present duty. I shall first read the resolution that has been intrusted to me, and it is a most important resolution:—Resolved—"That while we continue to think it the duty of the State to assist Scriptural schools, and shall ever continue to press her claims, the recent reply of the Government to the request of the presidents of this society, together with the experience we have had of the failure of our applications on successive political parties, show that we must place our trust more than ever in the voluntary contributions of the Christian public, as the means, through the Lord's blessing, of carrying on our work in the earnest hope that these contributions will be given on a scale beyond what they have ever yet been." Now, in this resolution there seem to be two things set forth—the first in reference to the State, the second in reference to ourselves. If I understand that resolution rightly, I believe it affirms this principle—that the cause of Scriptural Education is not a hopeless cause. (Hear, hear.) I believe that it affirms the principle that our great society may, in spite of all the difficulties of the past few months, still live and prosper and be a blessing. (Hear, hear.) I believe that it affirms this, that we are in no new position as regards our principles, and more than that, that we have received no new refusal from the State; we have been always receiving refusals. (Hear, hear.) But we have the same struggle before us. We have the same duty—ay, and we have the same reason, and the ability too, to affirm this: That as for the last twenty-eight years we have been on certain grounds reasoning, and petitioning, and protesting, nothing hinders us but that we should reason and petition and protest still. Well, I believe, moreover, that the resolution affirms, in the second place, that noble principle of self-reliance. (Hear, hear.) I believe it affirms that it calculates that from every part of Ireland,—from the north to the south, from the east to the west—every nerve and sinew will be strained to give efficiency to our association. Principally, I believe, it calculates, and rightly, on the laity: I shall come to that point afterwards; and I believe it calculates, though there may be some over whom we have cause to mourn, on the great body of the clergy. I believe it calculates that there will be few, even in the most desolate parts of our kingdom, who will not be found looking up to the faithfulness of the promise of God for His support, and doing all within their power to bring the case of the poor school, if such it be, under the notice of the Church Education Society, of our diocesan society, and of the whole Church of Christ. Now, if that be the meaning, as I believe it is, of the resolution, I have great pleasure in endorsing it, and I believe that this vast meeting which I have the honour of addressing tells me that they have no fears for the cause of Scriptural Education. (Hear and applause.) I can tell them, as far as my knowledge extends, that from the provinces a spirit is going forth which is rising to the exigencies of our present cause. (Applause.) Now, I believe the resolution in the next place affirms, and on that I differ a little from the gentleman who has last spoken, that we are to consider the answer of the State as final. Rather would I live on in faith and hope—faith in Him who can make the just and holy cause to prosper; and hope also that the calm and patient and temperate—and I use the word temperate advisedly—argument of our Established Church will be met in the Legislature, as it has often been already, by a calm and patient and temperate discussion, and that those of the Established Church who are recognised as the organs of a free and undefiled religion will yet be heard, when the principles of that religion are at stake. I remember that one of the most eloquent of our living prelates, who has been alluded to before in this meeting, when the subject of the bishops sitting in Parliament was brought under discussion, made use of this reply; he asked the question why they were sitting there, and he answered himself—"That it was not to make the Church political, but to make the State religious." (Hear, hear, and cheers.) And that is, I believe, the true connection between us and the State. What is the duty of a Christian society, and what is the duty of a Christian minister? There is the simple question before us. We may, as we were told by several of the speakers to-day, take a lesson from the Church of Rome. You may depend on it, she is looking on with great complacency at the breach made in our ranks. You may be quite certain that she is not looking otherwise than with joy and gladness at such expediency arguments as are sometimes used. Depend upon it, the only policy with the Church of Rome for us on any point—for she has her own way of getting her ends—is a manly, straightforward, and honest policy. She can respect the opponent who respects himself; but you may depend on this, that she will treat as the veriest slave the coward expediency which dares not to avow its principles, or, perhaps, has no principles to avow. Now, as far as the Church of Rome is concerned, she is always taking compromise as an instalment. You observe her Ultramontane policy at the present day: But look what she has been doing for twenty-eight years. She has been waiving all other considerations that she may gain the vantage-ground; and there is an argument which may be founded on this, which I will not now take up your time by pursuing, but it is quite clear in the advice given to us to embrace this National Board. When you come to those non-vested schools in particular, you find how well the Church of Rome has selected her vantage-ground. She has placed these schools in chapel yards actually in connexion with the chapel, and also, to a great extent, in monasteries, nunneries, &c. Now, I come to the second part of the resolution, which regards ourselves, and on this I must dwell at a little more length. Now, on this matter, I may say just simply that we have no chance but to go forward. I am not speaking to the laity now so much as to my brethren. The laity have spoken out to-day, and there is a general feeling, in our county at least, amongst the laity, that they must put their hands to the work. I am speaking now to the clergy, and I must say that a trust is involved in this great question in which they have no choice in the sight of God. It is a two-fold trust, that regards not merely those who are of the same household of faith as ourselves, but it regards also the Roman Catholics. (Hear, hear.) With regard to our schools, of course it is folly to talk of compulsion; we cannot compel Roman Catholics to receive the Scriptures, but our duty remains plain and unmistakable: it is, that in every school with which we are connected the Holy Scriptures should be free as the air we breathe—that it should be written on the threshold of every school, "Whosoever will may take of the Water of Life free." Now, we are met usually, when we speak of such a subject, with the charge of proselytising; but if we truly consider what that means, we ought not to be ashamed of the word. If by the term proselytising we mean making known to others that great Name by which we shall be saved—if by the term of proselytising we mean the seeking to draw others to the knowledge of that blessed Book which is our own hope as relates to salvation—then (with reverence I speak it) Heaven is a proselytising society; the angels of heaven have no higher object, for there is joy in heaven over one proselyte—one turned from darkness to light, from the power of Satan unto God. (Applause.) But if we have a duty to Roman Catholics, we must be also conservative to our Protestant brethren. You may depend upon this, that if Romanism cannot exist in contact with the Bible, Protestantism will perish without the Bible. (Hear, hear.) And this is an argument which will apply with the greatest force to our poor schools. I am perfectly certain that the Church of Ireland lost ground forty or fifty years ago in a way that we can never recover. I am perfectly convinced of the want of Scriptural schools throughout our country, which has caused a great lapsing into Popery, and the painful amount of ill-assorted marriages which has been the cause of a great decrease in Protestantism. Well, then, we come to the great importance here of Scriptural Schools, and, alluding to what the Bishop of Cashel said about poor schools, I am glad that the society was not framed for the rich but the poor schools. It has been our principle in the county of Cork first, and last, and always, to think of the poor schools. We never have cared for the schools in our larger towns: we let them take care of themselves, and they have taken care of themselves; but we have turned our thoughts to the poor schools in the wild mountainous districts of our county. One parish, perhaps, has its seven or eight schools, another its six or seven schools, and so on; and these are the schools into which we have poured the greatest amount of our diocesan fund. If we were now to accept the advice, to put our schools in connexion with the National Board, would it not be painful to have the thought that these little ones would be handed over to the superstitions of a false religion? (Hear.) Now, this brings me to our society in the county Cork. Our funds are in a prosperous condition, and I belive the same can be told from other counties. I am going to make an appeal to the central committee to give no more funds, seeing that we made such good use of those we got already. We never, in the whole course of our diocesan society, began our financial year with such a balance as we have at present. (Hear.) This time last year we were in debt, in a debt that we trembled as to how we were to liquidate it; but this year, instead of being in debt, we begin our year with a balance of about £700. (Hear, hear.) Now, there is my friend Dr. Trench, who appears at present as if he thought he ought to take the £100 a-year from us which we get from the central society for our training school. What are we doing with our money? Immediately—I want to speak with reverence of our Primate—immediately after that unfortunate letter got into circulation, we met it by a circular to the superintendents and patrons of schools in connection with our society, and we told them not to despair. We told them we were prepared to meet the wants of any poor schools in our dioceses, so that there should be no spies of necessity, and for them on no account to take the advice so unfortunately given. This is what we did. Before I came up here I was in communication with some of the superintendents of our schools in these wild, western parishes, and what I said to them from the committee was, "Only tell us what your necessities are; tell us what you want, so as to render your schools thoroughly efficient; tell us what school requisites you want." We are giving them school requisites at a very low rate, for unless the schoolmaster, like any other tradesman, has his tools to work with, he must fail. Such is the position in which our society stands. And how has this been effected? I say all honour to the ladies; they have been all luded to happily and properly this day; they have raised our funds considerably, and it is to be no spasmodic effort, for they tell us at our meetings that they are to be annual contributions that they are to bring in to our funds. But what I wish especially to dwell on is this, that our sermons have increased in numbers and in collections—not merely the ordinary collections at sermons, but I will give you an instance of what is doing. One of our landlords, who had been a supporter of our schools, when he had listened to the statement made by one of our treasurers, called on him afterwards and said, "I heard with great interest what you are doing. I do not want to add more to your general funds, but here are £5. Give them to the poorest school you have, and I will continue it yearly." That is the way our poor schools must be kept. Let their necessities be known, and I venture to say Christian people will support them. I believe the Bishop of Cork said that if the Primate had appealed to the Protestants of the country, he would have met with a hearty response, and I believe it. A few short years ago we were struggling to meet the demands made on us by our ordinary schools. Now we have not merely more than enough to meet ordinary demands, but we have established a training school for schoolmasters, and in five years we have sent out trained men; either schoolmasters brought in to be polished up, and to be taught the newer systems, or purely new men. We have sent out into our county at least seventy trained men. What has been the result of that? Why, that the whole system of education, and the whole standard of education, has been raised to a degree of which you can form no conception. I hesitate not to say that many of these so-called poor schools may be poor in funds, but they are now made rich by the improved system of education introduced. The schoolmasters, instead of being despised, are valued, and this is the result of one experiment:—that numbers and numbers of the parishes in our county have doubled, and, therefore, as an humble soldier fighting in the ranks, as well as secretary to the Cork Association for about twenty-two years, I am happy to undertake the present duty. 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